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THE JERUSALEM POST

Tuesday, April 22, 1980 | Vol. L, No. 14901 | IS2.30 (IL23.00)

MEETING ISRAEL'S NEEDS THROUGH THE JEWISH AGENCY
UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL
KEREN HAYESOD
"The key in the hands of the Jewish people."

ro-Soviet president esigns' in S. Yemen

By ANAN SAFADI
Mideast Affairs Editor

...eral western governments ...ight were reportedly con... Saudi Arabia in a bid to ...the palace putsch which ...brought down the Marx... ...sident of South Yemen, ...ttah Ismail — Moscow's ...ost ally in the Arab world.

...reports indicated that the ...of Ismail might signal that ...role in the oil-rich Arabian ...ula and its surrounding ...ic seas, mainly the Red Sea, ...be less influenced by ...

...Radio early yesterday mor... ...nounced the "resignation" ...ll and his replacement by ...Ali Nasser Mohammed, ...regarded as a strong ad... ...of a merger with conser... North Yemen as well as ...ks with Saudi Arabia.

...ntfall of Ismail — head of ...ce 1978 — came less than a ...after his participation in a ...ummit of hardline Arab leaders who resolved to strengthen their links with the Soviet Union.

It also came, rather significantly, against the background of political unrest spreading from Syria and Iraq to Libya and Algeria — all members of a camp affiliated with the Kremlin.

Ismail, when seen last week in Tripoli and Damascus, was reported fit and in good spirits. But his "resignation" has been officially attributed to ill health.

The central committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party said that Ismail had given up his posts as chairman of the presidential council as well as secretary-general of the party central committee.

Mohammed's first move in his new capacity was to dispatch a personal emissary to the North Yemen capital of Sanaa to enhance what was described as "brotherly contacts between South and North Yemen in the quest of achieving aspiration in unity and progress."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

...ther comforts captive son ...visit to embassy in Iran

...RAN. — Barbara Timm ...s minutes talking and ...hands with her hostage son ...rmening at the occupied ...bassy here yesterday and ...rwards he seemed in ex... ...physical and mental health, ...a press conference.

...said her 20-year-old son, a ...sergeant at the embassy, ...ised and overjoyed to see ...had been told only 20 ...before she arrived at the ...that she was coming to see ...said.

...the first relative to be ...to visit one of the hostages. ...her husband, Kenneth, ...Teheran on Saturday in ...of President Jimmy ...to travel to Iran by all ...except journalists.

...nday, Foreign Minister ...Ghotbzadeh told a news ...ce that Ayatollah Khomeini was in favour of letting the hostages' immediate families visit them. And Radio Teheran said President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Ghothzadeh had sent a written request to the militants to let Timm visit her son.

Meanwhile, more than 100 people were injured yesterday when Moslem fundamentalists fought to drive leftist students off the campus of Teheran University.

In other developments, Iran yesterday suspended oil shipments to Japan because of its refusal to meet Teheran's demand for higher prices. (Related report — page 4)

On a stopover in Manila, Dutch Prime Minister Andreas van Agt said yesterday that the Netherlands will impose economic sanctions against Iran. He also said his country is reviewing its relations with Iran.

...izman wants to stay ...Herut, friends say

By SARAH HONIG
...al Political Reporter

...TIV. — Defence Minister ...zman told Herut MKs dur... ...Independence Day holiday ...has no intention of leaving ...party.

...peated this point in a ...of separate telephone con... ...ns with Herut Knesset ...s, mostly those of more ...leanings. Although he ...that he would not like to ...party, he gave the impres... ...he had nevertheless not ...d his mind about the ...ility of early elections — nor ...his ambition to replace ...n Begin as Prime Minister.

...Herut, Weizman has been roundly criticized for his television pronouncements last week in favour of early elections — not only by the party diehards but even by those who until recently were considered his supporters.

Given the present political situation, Weizman believes, a serious candidate for prime minister needs an established party as a base of operations. He considers the much-touted new centre party, which he could form and head, as a second choice at best.

He reportedly fears that a new party would fare no better than the Democratic Movement for Change and would disintegrate just as speedily. Operating from within

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...diers attacked in Judea, ...village men injured

...AVID RICHARDSON
...salem Post Reporter

...eral quiet which marked ...ndence Day in the ad... ...ed territories was marred ...olent clash between angry ...illagers and soldiers near ...and by a business strike in ...salem. Two soldiers and ...ers were injured in the ...

...shot and wounded two ...one of them seriously — ...soldiers were attacked by ...angry villagers in Deir el-...-Tahta, southwest of ...Military sources said the ...had apparently mistaken ...ers for thieves.

...military government im... ...curfew on the village and is ...nearly 20 people suspected ...ement in the incident dur... ...ch two soldiers were injured ...stones. Village mukhtars ...Army that the crowd at... ...the civilian vehicle in which ...iers were travelling early ...y morning because they ...d that the driver and his ...ers were sheep thieves who ...gued the area for the past few months.

The soldiers who opened fire seriously injured Yusuf Mahmud Yusuf Nasser, 18, and another villager, Nasser Abdel-Kader, 48. Army and police units, alerted by the sound of the shots, extricated the soldiers from the crowd.

Directly linked to Independence Day, Arab merchants in East Jerusalem observed what appears to have been a spontaneous commercial strike to protest "the ongoing occupation of the city." Most schools were also closed and, apart from isolated food stores and pharmacies, the shutdown was complete.

One guide was overheard telling a group of tourists near Damascus Gate that the Arab merchants were closed to mark Independence Day "with us."

In Ramallah and El-Bira shops opened slightly later than usual, and there were isolated and minor disturbances in some schools.

The mayor of Dura, Mohammed Musa Amar, who is also responsible for Deir el-Assal, is due to meet with the Hebron military governor this morning about the incident.

Fuel price rise seen imminent

Post Economic Reporter

Fuel prices are expected to be increased within the next few days, following a two-month-long delay inspired by the desire of Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz to prevent the monthly cost-of-living index figures from leaping sharply.

The economic cabinet is due to meet today, and it is thought likely that the subject of fuel prices will be discussed with a view to setting a date for at least a first-stage increase.

Hurvitz's guiding motives at present are to push the effects of the fuel rise on the monthly index figures into the summer months, and to spread the increase to prevent a dramatic index leap in any single month.

Egyptian Ambassador Sa'ad Mortada, above, meets the family of President Yitzhak Navon at yesterday's Independence Day reception at Beit Hanassi. In the photograph below, Ambassador and Mrs. Eliahu Ben-Elissar greet Butros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, at the Independence Day reception in Cairo Sunday evening. (Israeli, UPI)

Israel's 32nd birthday celebrated in Cairo

Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

CAIRO. — Israel and Egypt established another first in their new peacetime relations on Sunday when President Anwar Sadat sent a representative to the Israel Embassy here to convey congratulations on Israel's 32nd anniversary.

Chamberlain Nasser al-Ansari called on the embassy in the plush Dokki district to convey Sadat's greetings to Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

On Sunday evening Elissar held a packed Independence Day reception at the Nileside Meridien Hotel. Among the guests was Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

On the eve of Sunday's celebrations, remembrance prayers were offered on Saturday evening at a Cairo synagogue for Israeli soldiers killed in four wars against the Arabs.

Ben-Elissar led a congregation of about 70 Israelis and Egyptian Jews at the 30-minute service, the first commemorating Israel's war dead to be conducted in the Arab world.

The prayers were held in a rear room of the Shaarei Shamayim synagogue in central Cairo, because the main hall is under repair.

The reception at the Meridien Hotel put an end to talk of deliberate isolation of Ambassador Ben-Elissar.

At least 300 guests turned up, among them Ghali, Ambassador Tahh Magdoub of the normalization committee, the governor of Giza, and several ambassadors.

Four Egyptian journalists braved their union's boycott on dealings with Israel to attend the reception.

More Independence Day reports — inside

Sources said the chief editors of Cairo newspapers were invited to the party, but apparently boycotted it.

Other high officials who came to the two-hour party included Abdel-Razzak Abdel-Meguid, minister of economic planning, and Fuad Taymour, chief chamberlain at the Presidency of the Republic.

Drinks and snacks were served at the reception, held in the hotel's medium-sized Alexandria Hall. Egyptian and Israeli security men, in plain clothes, mingled with the guests. Outside the hotel, a truckload of black-uniformed policemen and four police radio cars were posted.

Linowitz: Palestinians can now join talks

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Special Middle East Ambassador Sol Linowitz now believes that enough progress has been achieved in the West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy negotiations to warrant direct Palestinian participation.

"When I first became involved in these negotiations, some four and one-half months ago, I said that if I were a Palestinian... I would not want to join the negotiations," Linowitz said Sunday on CBS' "Face the Nation." "What I meant was that at that time there had only been discussions, semantics and procedural matters and no substantive areas that are of real consequence to the Palestinians.

"Today, I believe there is reason for them to look long and hard at what we've done. We have made progress. We have come to some agreement on substantive issues. We are moving in the direction of establishing full autonomy, and therefore I hope we can interest them in joining the talks."

As usual, Linowitz was rather optimistic in assessing the current status of the autonomy negotiations. He said that good progress was achieved during President Jimmy Carter's recent summits with President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

But the envoy, who leaves later this month to continue non-stop autonomy talks in Israel and Egypt, was critical of the latest Western European initiative designed to win a change in UN Security Council Resolution 242 to make it more attractive to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials yesterday said that they had asked for a postponement of the next round of autonomy talks until May 4. The renewed talks were due to open next Monday in Herzliya.

The officials said their request followed a decision to delegate Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali — a main autonomy negotiator — to Lagos to attend a summit of the Organization of African Unity.

Officials in Jerusalem said they were consulting the Americans to fix a new date for the talks, which are to take place alternately in Herzliya and Alexandria.

The U.S. envoy agreed that the May 26 "goal" for concluding the autonomy negotiations could be put off for another few months if Sadat and Begin agreed that enough

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

BULLETIN

El Al security guards safely removed a bomb from the luggage of a suspicious-looking passenger shortly before his flight was due to take off from Zurich airport, the company said last night.

The passenger was booked on an Israel-bound flight, which arrived safely in Lod on schedule. El Al believes the passenger was pressured by Arab terrorists into carrying the explosive-laden package.

Irish ambassador in interview:

Begin promised, failed to curb Haddad's men

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Irish ambassador last night accused Israel of failing to honour a commitment made by Premier Menahem Begin that harassment of the Irish UNIFIL troops in South Lebanon by the Christian militias would be stopped. The envoy, Sean Ronan, spoke to The Jerusalem Post after a day in which Major Sa'ad Haddad's militia roadblocks prevented Irish forces from moving through the area.

Major Haddad warned UNIFIL yesterday, moreover, that Irish lives were still in danger since a local "blood revenge" against them was not yet over. He advised the Irish forces against "inopportune movements," according to a UNIFIL report. And the Irish were sticking to their positions and keeping off the roads.

On Sunday night Ronan met with Premier Begin and received his undertaking that he would "do his best" to put an end to the harassment and to see to it that the roadblocks were removed. (Begin gave the same undertaking with regard to the roadblocks to President Carter in Washington last week.)

The ambassador conveyed his own prime minister's "deep personal concern" over the killing last Friday of two Irish soldiers by Shia Moslem villagers near Bint Jbail, within Haddad's area of control. He had been ordered to seek an urgent meeting with Begin on Independence Day Eve — following a special session of the Dublin cabinet on Sunday.

Speaking to The Post last night, Ambassador Ronan wondered "to what extent Israel used its influence" to prevent the killings, which were the result of a "blood feud" between the Irish battalion and Shia villagers. He referred to his "very frank exchange of views" with Defence Minister Ezer Weizman the week before, in which, he said, Weizman had urged Ireland to "get its troops out of Lebanon."

Weizman had cited Ireland's "recognition" of the PLO (which, the envoy said last night, was not an entirely accurate representation), and the bad relations between the Irish units and Haddad's men. At the very least, Weizman had advised, the Irish troops should "keep away from Haddad," the envoy recalled.

In the light of the subsequent killings, Ronan said, "I could have interpreted the minister's words as a warning of further trouble."

Dublin, meanwhile, is launching a diplomatic initiative among the 10 nations that contribute troops to UNIFIL, and among the European Community countries, designed to strengthen the UN force and weaken Israel's support for the Haddad militia.

Reports from UN headquarters in New York last night said Ireland had proposed a conference of the defence ministers of the contributing nations, to be held under UN aegis in Dublin. Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan will also raise the matter at an EC Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg this week.

Ambassador Ronan said the initiative was a two-tiered effort. First, it would seek to curb Haddad's "harassment" of the UNIFIL forces. And in the longer term it would seek to extend UNIFIL's control over the border area now held by Haddad's militia. The UN Security Council at the weekend declared its "intention to take determined action..... to enable UNIFIL to take immediate and total control of its entire area of operations up to the internationally recognized boundaries."

Ronan conceded that Premier Begin and all other top Israeli policymakers had stressed to him their determination not to cease supporting Haddad — both because he is seen as a security asset for Israel, and because Israel is committed to protect the Christian minority in South Lebanon (as in Lebanon as a whole).

The envoy himself said his government doubted Haddad's efficacy as a bar to PLO terror incursions. UNIFIL's record in stopping

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Shi'ites vow more revenge killings of Irish

Jerusalem Post Staff

BINT JBAIL. — Villagers of this Shia Moslem township, who admitted murdering two Irish UNIFIL soldiers on Friday, have threatened to kill any other Irish troops they capture.

Speaking to Israel-based correspondents on Sunday, Mahmud Bazi said he and other members of his family had killed the Irishmen.

"We killed them in revenge for the death of our 16-year-old brother, Mashoud. They shot him down like a dog and we had to take revenge so that his soul would rest in peace. The blood feud is not over. We will kill any Irish that we catch. They have no right to be in our country."

Mashoud Bazi was one of three Lebanese villagers killed in a battle with the Irish nine days ago in the village of Al-Tiri. Villagers said they were taking part in a peaceful demonstration, but UNIFIL has denied this.

UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel said Christian militiamen forced the villagers at gun point to demonstrate, and then opened fire on UN positions. When the UN returned fire, the villagers found themselves in the middle.

Major Sa'ad Haddad, militia commander, told reporters he regretted the killings, but they were not his responsibility.

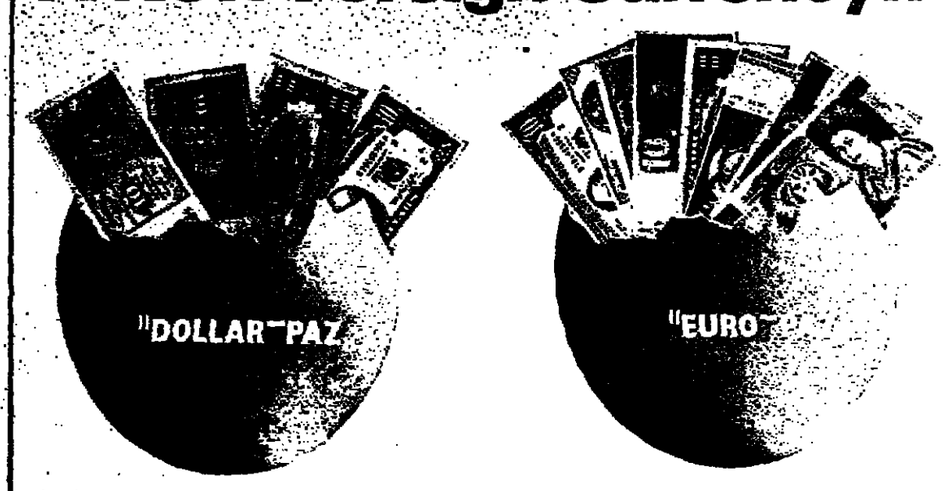
"The Irish knew it was dangerous for them to enter our enclave without an escort, but they entered and paid the price," he said.

Haddad admitted that he had lost control of the situation. He said the Bazi clan numbers 6,000 armed men, all seeking revenge. He added that only a formal sulha (reconciliation) would end the feud.

Bazi, too, said Haddad's soldiers had nothing to do with the slayings, adding, "We don't need the militias to enforce the custom of blood revenge."

Goksel has denied a report in The Jerusalem Post that an Associated Press reporter and cameraman with the UNIFIL men last Friday were dressed in UN uniforms. Goksel said militia personnel had made difficulties for pressmen attempting to come to UN headquarters at Nakoura in the past. This situation had reversed seven or eight months ago, he said, and there was thus no reason why journalists should have disguised themselves. According to Goksel, the militia men are again making difficulties for the press.

New on the Foreign Currency Scene...
A New Foreign Currency!!



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The Weather at Main
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Destinations

	MIN. C°	MIN. F°	MAX. C°	MAX. F°	
AMSTERDAM	1	34	5	41	Rain
BRUSSELS	3	37	7	44	Rain
BUENOS AIRES	16	[illegible]	18	64	Rain
CHICAGO	9	49	25	76	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	7	45	Clear
FRANKFURT	1	34	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	5	41	Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	77	26	79	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	7	45	19	66	Clear
LISBON	12	54	23	73	Clear
LONDON	4	39	12	54	Clear
MADRID	5	41	20	68	Clear
MONTREAL	4	39	16	61	Rain
NEW YORK	11	52	23	74	Clear
OSLO	1	34	9	48	Clear
PARIS	5	41	8	46	Rain
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	63	31	88	Clear
SAO PAULO	25	77	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	2	35	Cloudy
TOKYO	23	73	35	95	Clear
TORONTO	10	50	18	64	Cloudy
VIENNA	2	36	5	41	Rain
ZURICH	9	48	15	59	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	45	20—31	19
Golan	42	21—29	20
Nahariya	21	19—27	22
Safad	35	22—26	18
Haifa Port	—	——	22
Tiberias	46	21—33	24
Nazareth	63	22—29	21
Afula	40	19—30	24
Samaria	49	26—30	19
Tel Aviv	59	22—30	22
B-G Airport	40	23—33	24
Jericho	21	22—30	25
Gaza	70	21—33	22
Beersheba	43	20—35	23
Eilat	31	22—33	30
Tira Straits	38	24—33	30

ARRIVALS

Herschel Blumberg, national chairman-designate, and Irving Bernstein, executive vice-chairman of the UJA, for consultations with government and Jewish Agency leaders (by El Al).

Army radio brings in big sum for college

The army radio station collected over IS3.3m. for the construction of an educational centre in Galilee, during a 24-hour appeal on Independence Day.

The marathon programme, which included music and comedy routines, brought in much more money than expected. The largest contribution, aside from those of banks, was IS32,000 from tycoon Shaul Eisenberg's companies. The Galilee centre is to provide compensatory education for soldiers.

LINOWITZ ON TALKS

(Continued from page One)

progress was being made to justify an extension of the talks.

Asked by Terence Smith of "The New York Times" about extending the deadline for another six months, Linowitz replied: "I believe they will, Mr. Smith, if they are convinced that progress is being made and more progress can be made. I think that's exactly what may evolve, but both of them want to be sure that they are on a course which promises success."

Linowitz appealed once again for a freeze on new Israeli settlements between now and May 26. Such an appeal was made to Begin on several recent occasions, he said. "Prime Minister Begin recognizes that we believe it is an obstacle to the negotiations." But Linowitz conceded that Begin remained firm on this issue.

Regarding Carter's scheduled meeting on Thursday with opposition leader Shimon Peres, Linowitz insisted the session was "in accordance with a long-established policy," and that U.S. presidents have often met with visiting opposition leaders of friendly countries.

Asked whether the Peres invitation to see Carter was a form of pressure on Begin to make more concessions, Linowitz replied: "I really don't think it is. I know there's a chance it may be so construed, but I think it's a genuine effort to talk to a man who is important in Israel and who has ideas and who has in the past had an opportunity to talk to the president and is being asked to do so."

Begin on Independence Day:

Settlement in areas is 'the soul of Zionism'

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menahem Begin took the opportunity of his Independence Day Eve address on television to declare that there would be "no concessions" on the issue of Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria. "We will maintain our right to live and settle in Eretz Yisrael," he told the nation on Sunday night. Settlement is "the soul of Zionism."

In an address which was in the main sternly political — a departure from the festive tone traditionally adopted by prime ministers on this occasion — Premier Begin dwelt on key aspects of the autonomy negotiations, and reported on his recent talks with President Jimmy Carter in Washington.

Security on the West Bank, he said, must remain in Israel's hands after the autonomy was established. Otherwise, "not only will people be killed, but the peace itself will be murdered." And Jerusalem would never be divided, "either directly or indirectly," as he had made perfectly clear to President Carter.

On settlements, Begin said that "contrary to what some — including some of our people" — had written he had come across no expressions against the settlement ideal during his Washington visit. "Our good friends there tell us that they prefer to stress the security aspect of settlements, because the large majority of the American people will accept and understand it. It is their right, of course, to choose the most effective *hasbara* instrument, while we for our part continue to emphasize the synthesis of security and historic rights...."

Explaining his insistence of exclusive Israeli control over West Bank security, the premier noted that 138 PLO cells had been unearthed during the past year and more than 150 murder plots foiled by the Israeli security forces. "To our deep regret, we were unable to prevent every single one of these murderous plans. Responsibility for security in Judea, Samaria and Gaza must, therefore, remain in our hands.... There is no peace without security."

Begin opened his address with a powerful statement of the government's position on united Jerusalem, citing the injunction, "Let us raise Jerusalem to the head of our rejoicing."

"It is our right and duty to declare in Washington — and to reiterate once again in Jerusalem — that the city, its north, its south, its east and its west, is all under Israeli sovereignty. It is our eternal capital and will never be divided.....

"The president of the U.S. has declared that Jerusalem must remain undivided and that free access to the holy places must be ensured to all faiths. That is precisely the situation that prevails in Jerusalem today, and thus it will continue in the future. There will be no two sovereignties.... there will be no two authorities. There will be only Israeli sovereignty, Israeli authority....... This city is our history, not that of any other nation."

The premier specifically dismissed the U.S. suggestion that East Jerusalemites be entitled to vote in the autonomy elections.

The premier spoke briefly of domestic matters, pointing to the narrowing of the trade gap in recent months and the drop in the monthly inflation figures.

In his Independence Day address on Sunday night, President Yitzhak Navon praised the IDF for its dedication in providing the guarantee for the stability of Israel's independence. He referred to the abolition of "the three 'noes' of Khartoum" through the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt and the abolition by the Egyptian parliament of the boycott of Israel.

Navon sounded a note of caution on the whole of the peace process. He expressed concern at the pressures being exerted on Israel by European states and the U.S. over the autonomy negotiations, and said the immediate future would be decisive in this respect.

Turning to the internal state of Israeli society, the president recalled the vision of the first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, who saw the need for Israel to fulfil the highest ideals of the message of the prophets. If Israel's society does not exhibit high moral values, it would not attract young Jews from the diaspora, he warned.

Navon said he had spoken with tens of thousands of citizens since becoming president and was time and again astonished by outstanding examples of dedication to helping others and of selfless voluntary activity at all levels of society. In the light of such examples he could not be a pessimist about the future, the president said.

Mortada at independence reception

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There was another sign of Egyptian-Israeli "normalization" yesterday as Ambassador Sa'ad Mortada waited patiently in a long receiving line with fellow diplomats to greet President Yitzhak Navon on Independence Day.

Even though Mortada was making history as the first ambassador from an Arab country to attend the Beit Hanassi Independence Day reception, he was casual — greeting Israeli friends warmly and acting as though he had been here for years.

"*Ma shlomech*," the Egyptian ambassador asked Nira, the president's daughter, in Hebrew. "*Tov*," she responded.

He then shook hands with Navon, who welcomed him in Arabic. Mortada brought the president warm greetings for the people of Israel from President Anwar Sadat. He then told Ofira Navon, "People say they're jealous of me, but I'm jealous of myself for being here."

The ambassador, who purposely returned here on Sunday from a week's-home leave in order to attend the reception, said, "I'm very happy to be here... I am ready to do anything for peace... I feel very comfortable in Israel."

When Mortada heard that Navon was giving a speech on Arabic-language TV that night, in which he would call on other Arab nations to join in the peace process, Mortada assured Navon that he would watch.

The big hit at the reception was Navon's son Erez, who insisted on shaking every hand and was helped into a somersault by a Foreign Ministry official. At the end, he borrowed the baton of Yitzhak Graziani and conducted the Israel Defence Forces band.

Navon and his wife yesterday received 120 outstanding soldiers from all branches of the army. Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan and OC Central Command Moshe Levi, and their wives, also attended the reception.

Israeli wins Bible Quiz by scoring 100

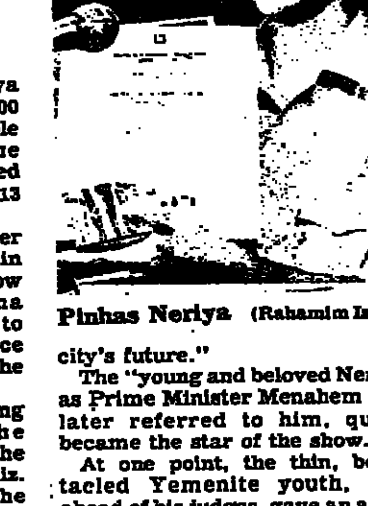
By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sixteen-year-old Pinhas Neriya yesterday scored a perfect 100 points to win the 1980 World Bible Quiz for Jewish Youth at the Jerusalem Theatre. He competed against 26 other finalists from 13 countries.

The victory by the 11th grader from Rosh Ha'ayin resulted in enthusiastic cheers from his fellow pupils in the Pardess Hanna Midrashat Noam, who came to Jerusalem for the Independence Day event, and from the rest of the admiring audience.

Questions about or mentioning Jerusalem dominated the proceedings, which marked the third and final stage of the quiz. During recent months, all the finalists successfully passed written and oral competitions in their home countries.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who presided over the five-man panel of judges, stated that the Bible contains "over 660 references to Jeusalem, a fact I think is worth noting at this time when others are keenly voicing an interest in the city's future."



Pinhas Neriya (Rahamim Israeli)

The "young and beloved Neriya," as Prime Minister Menahem Begin later referred to him, quickly became the star of the show.

At one point, the thin, bespectacled Yemenite youth, miles ahead of his judges, gave an answer not on the judges' cards. When denied full marks, he shouted "not fair," but was silenced by the master of ceremonies. Minutes later, however, having turned to Ezekiel 17 as directed by Neriya, the judges nodded assent, conceding the points withheld. Neriya beamed. His classmates, occupying a large section of seats in the centre of the theatre, clapped wildly and broke into song. Burg soon wearied of attempts to silence them.

Placing behind Neriya were two other Israelis, David Moriah and Nahum Stepanski, second and third respectively. This year's contest saw 15-year-old Meir Orlian of New York take "first place among the Diaspora contestants," scoring 83 out of 100 points.

HEALTH. — The public is invited to a question and answer session with Health Ministry officials on Tuesday, April 29, at 8 p.m. at Jerusalem's Beit Harofe, corner of Rehov Straus and Rehov Hanevi'im. Questions should be handed in at the entrance to the meeting hall, or mailed in advance to the ministry's Office of Medical Professions, 2 Rehov Ben-Tabai, Jerusalem.

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Cathryn and Murray Simkin — Canada
Jacqueline Simkin Sham — Netanya

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, April 22, 1980, at 1 p.m. at the Shikun Vatikim Cemetery, Netanya.
We meet at the cemetery gate.

Israelis "rough it" yesterday during the Independence Day vacation in the wilds of Charles Clore Park, on the Tel Aviv beachfront. (IPPA)

Israel celebrates quietly

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israelis put political and financial worries behind them for 24 hours and celebrated Independence Day with street dancing, fireworks, public and private parties and picnics.

Armed soldiers patrolling downtown Jerusalem on Sunday night to ensure security took time out occasionally to join dancing youth groups. The plastic squeak hammers were still in evidence, though less ubiquitous, and pitch-penny gambling games seemed to have overtaken them in popularity.

Open house at Haifa's Bat Galim naval base drew an estimated 50,000 visitors, many from as far as Beersheba. The Military Industries also opened their Haifa plant to visitors. But most residents preferred to use the free day to inaugurate the bathing season, and crowded beaches and parks with picnic groups.

One group of Haifa youngsters merited a visit from the police, who picked up two suspected drug pedlars allegedly trying to sell them hashish.

In another part of Haifa, two men were held on suspicion of robbing a 96-year-old man of IS6,000 in cash and IS3,000 in jewellery.

Barbecue smoke hung in a thick pall over most picnic grounds in Galilee, and some 50,000 pitched their tents around the shores of Lake Kinneret.

Celebrations in Tel Aviv began with a service of thanksgiving in the city's large Ohel Mo'ed synagogue on Sunday night. Tens of thousands took to the streets, and filled cafes and restaurants to overflowing. The beaches were the focus for most people yesterday.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman joined youngsters from the town's Hatikva Quarter at the IDF arms display there.

And police, on special alert against criminals, reported nothing more than a routine day.

Israel Prizes awarded

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eight outstanding Israelis last night received the Israel Prize for 1980 in a ceremony in the Jerusalem Theatre. President Yitzhak Navon and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer awarded the prizes.

Hebrew University professors Ya'acov Katz and David Flusser were recipients of the Israel Prize for Jewish studies.

Katz was cited for his work on medieval and modern Jewish history and for his ground-breaking research into the origins and nature of anti-Semitism. Flusser was cited for his innovative work on the Judean Desert sect and on the theological and historical links between Judaism and Pauline Christian doctrine.

Pinhas Litvinovsky, Yosi Bergner and the late Anna Ticho were awarded the Israel Prize for art. Litvinovsky, who immigrated to Palestine from Russia in 1919, was cited as one of the country's pioneer expressionists and a masterful portrait artist. The prize was handed to his granddaughter, Lea Press.

Ticho, born in 1912, was noted for her drawings of Jerusalem and the Judean hills. She died earlier this year. Dr. Uriel Ticho received the prize on behalf of the family.

Bergner was cited for his constant search for new modes of expression in colour, form and content.

Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohn was awarded the prize for his years of service on the bench and as attorney-general and for his studies of the law. The awarding judges mentioned Cohn's "Trial and Death of Jesus" as a major work.

Weizmann Institute Prof. Chaim Leib Pekeris was honoured for his contributions to physics, applied mathematics, theoreticial meteorology and geophysics.

An Israel Prize for "a special contribution" to Israeli society went to Baruch Oren, founder in 1951 of Petah Tikva's Beit Yad Labanim, and to the institution itself.

Petah Tikva's Yad Labanim was the first of its kind in the country to honour those who fell in Israel's struggle for survival.

An Israel Prize was also awarded to the Society for the Protection of Nature for its contribution to safeguarding the country's environment and ecology.

The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek.

Knesset Speaker calls for a sense of proportion

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

With an appeal to keep a sense of proportion about the "shadows and lights" of Israeli life, Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Berman opened Independence Day celebrations on Sunday evening at a state ceremony on Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl.

"There have been complaints about scandal, bureaucracy and the unwillingness to do manual labour... But the youth who were denigratingly called the 'espresso generation' rose and fought bravely in the Six Day War and reunited our capital Jerusalem," said Berman. Israelis must not close their eyes to the weaknesses of society and their leadership, he continued, but they must not lose sight of the achievements.

The Mt. Herzl ceremony, which follows the same formula every year, varies only with the chosen theme, the selection of those who light the beacons, and the choice of music, reading and the choir.

What is today almost sacrosanct began in the 1950s, as a ceremony tailor-made for the first Knesset Speaker, Yosef Sprinzak, who then was the only major dignitary with no official duties on Independence Day.

The fireworks, the songs, the transfer of the national colours (from the Southern Command to the Armoured Corps this year) and the kindling of a dozen symbolic beacons make it a good show that is enjoyed by the nearly 3,000 new olim, tourists, dignitaries and soldiers who attend, and by many tens of thousands who watch it on television. Dominican Republic ambassador Jose Villaneuva represented the diplomatic corps.

The beacon lighters were selected in accordance with this year's theme, "Building and Creativity." All come from industry, defence enterprises or settlement. They were Amatzia Abudram of Moshav Amatzia; Rahamim Avizada of Hatzor, Galilee; Tamar Gal of Kibbutz Degania; Dr. Eliezer Gon of Haifa; Dan Katz of Jerusalem; Daniel Levi of Jerusalem; Yitzhak Levi of Dimona; Yitzhak Meshulam of Ramle; Dan Reter of Haifa; Yisrael Pollak, of the textile firm Polgat in Kiryat Gat; Meir Komarov of Nes Ziona (at 92, the oldest of the group); and Prof. Rahel Shalon of Haifa.

Itim adds:

Earlier in the day, memorial ceremonies were held throughout the country at military cemeteries, war memorials, schools, and army camps. Flags flew at half-mast on public buildings, and memorial lights were kindled. At 11 a.m., as sirens wailed, the country came to a halt for two minutes of silence.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke at the Safad military cemetery. He told bereaved families that the country would forever remember those who had died that the state might gain and hold its independence.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman spoke at the central ceremony at the Mt. Herzl military cemetery, saying that peace with all our neighbours was still distant, and the Misgav Am terrorist attack on the last day of *Pessah* proved the need to remain militarily and spiritually strong.

More than 200 Druse soldiers were mourned at the community's central ceremony in Isfiya, where Deputy Premier Simha Ehrlich urged that the bond of blood shed in war become even stronger as a bond of peace. The government and the people of Israel will never forget the Druse sacrifice for the state, Ehrlich pledged.

PICNIC. — A special train took more than 600 people from Beersheba, Dimona and Yeroham to the phosphate works at Nahal Zin on Independence Day for a tour of the plant and a picnic.

Police say insider aided Ramat Gan diamond thief

By YORAM BAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Police investigating last Friday's IS20m. diamond theft said someone who works in the Diamond Exchange here must have cooperated with the robbers and slipped the loot out past guards.

The building of the exchange is one of the most carefully guarded in the country, and police assume whoever smuggled the goods out the door must have been familiar to the guards.

Over the holiday, police continued to search the building for the two packages of diamonds stolen in what they describe as "the most daring robbery in years."

"Though we're almost positive the diamonds are now on their way abroad, we take no chances, and are checking all the possibilities," a police source said.

Police believe the diamonds — a rare variety — must have been "ordered" by a third [illegible] probably abroad, since they [illegible] have been difficult to dispose [illegible] the open market.

The one suspect the police [illegible] so far, Nissim Ashkenazi, 2[illegible] taken before a Tel Aviv mag[illegible] on Sunday morning and rem[illegible] for 10 days.

Ashkenazi was ha[illegible] wallpaper on the 12th floor [illegible] exchange on the day of the ro[illegible] He was identified by one [illegible] three victims, police said.

A police source said they h[illegible] formation indicating Ashkena[illegible] left the office he was workin[illegible] just about the time of the ro[illegible]

Ashkenazi's attorney sai[illegible] police had rounded him up [illegible] "because they had no one [illegible] and denied his client's involve[illegible]

The victims of the robb[illegible] Yosef Hershkovitz, Mena[illegible] Hershkovitz and mediator [illegible] Schwartzberg — will un[illegible] polygraph tests this week, [illegible] said.

BEGIN PROMISED

(Continued from page One)

incursions, on the other hand, was good: there had been "only six attacks" on Israel since UNIFIL was established in 1978.

On the ongoing tension between the Irish unit and the Shi'ite villagers, Ronan rejected the distinction, which he had heard from Begin and other top Israelis, between Haddad's Christians and the Shi'ites. Haddad himself had threatened the Shia villagers of Al-Tiri, scene of a fatal exchange between UNIFIL and local armed men, that they must produce either 40,000 Lebanese pounds — or else the bodies of two Irish soldiers.

If they had failed to do either, their mukhtar's house would have been shelled by Haddad's artillery. (This background intelligence was provided by UNIFIL headquarters.)

The "real issue," the envoy asserted, was that Haddad's forces had sought early this month to take over the Irish position at Al-Tiri, and the Irish had successfully fought to hold onto the position. It was in the course of that fighting that an Irish soldier suffered fatal wounds.

Several days later, also at Al-Tiri, a 16-year-old Shi'ite was killed by Irish rocket fire, during what the envoy insisted was an exchange between militiamen and Irish troops. (Haddad's version is that the boy was killed during a peaceful demonstration.) It was in revenge for the boy's killing that the two Irish troopers were abducted and murdered last Friday.

The Al-Tiri position, said Ronan, had strategic significance. "The IDF has an interest in these hills," he observed. Israeli soldiers had dug in nearby during the short-lived IDF incursion into South Lebanon last week.

Ronan said that neither he nor Begin had convinced the other with their differing versions of the events that had led to the killings.

The Irish government, in a lengthy statement issued after the Sunday cabinet meeting, observed pointedly that:

"Any UN peacekeeping operation depends fundamentally on acceptance of the force and of its role in the area where it is to serve and on a necessary minimum of cooperation and support from the governments who wish to see it interposed between parties in the conflict."

It added: "The governme[illegible] derstands that Israel is co[illegible] for its security and sym[illegible] when death or injury is cau[illegible] attack from across the bord[illegible]

The statement stressed, ho[illegible] "that there was no eviden[illegible] the infiltrators who carried [illegible] attack at Misgav Am came [illegible] the area where the UN for[illegible] been allowed to exercise e[illegible] control."

The Israeli ambassa[illegible] Ireland, Shlomo Argov, la[illegible] cused the Irish Republic of [illegible] ing friendly" to his country[illegible]

Argov, who is Israel's e[illegible] London and is also accred[illegible] Dublin, said Israel regard[illegible] killings as "dastardly an[illegible] baric" and stressed: "I [illegible] emphatically reject the not[illegible] we are responsible for an ac[illegible] nature in any way, shape o[illegible] directly or indirectly."

He said Israel supports [illegible] because "he and his fo[illegible] friendly to us and we are fri[illegible] them ... he is not Antichris[illegible]

"He gives protection to [illegible] who would otherwise be su[illegible] to the most horrible ends. [illegible] not giving support he[illegible] genocidist, but rathe[illegible] gentleman who is trying to [illegible] genocide."

He said he expected a C[illegible] nation like Ireland to have [illegible] sensitivity" for people [illegible] preserve themselves as Ch[illegible]

"I find it incredible that [illegible] Dublin, of all places, have [illegible] say so, been so insensitive [illegible] get from you is flagellation [illegible] Irish have led the pack [illegible] respect."

Ambassador Sean Ro[illegible]

PRESIDENT RESIGNS

(Continued from page One)

The envoy, Mahmoud Abdullah Oshaish, was said to have been commissioned to make a similar call on Saudi Arabia and a number of other neighbouring countries.

But seasoned observers last night cautioned against premature reports from Beirut and other capitals which viewed the changeover as heralding an end to Soviet influence in Aden.

The observers noted that Mohammed had himself been involved in Aden's rapprochement with Moscow ever since he became defence minister in 1971 and prime minister later that year.

The observers went further to warn that the new president might still prove to be another "Babrak Karmal," an allusion to the Kremlin-backed ruler at the height of a power struggle in Afghanistan on the eve of the Soviet invasion of that country.

In addition to Aden Radio, the change of South Yemen's top political command was first reported by the official Sovi[illegible] agency Tass. Tass said t[illegible] former president "resigned [illegible] request" due to health reas[illegible]

Speculations that yeste[illegible] developments in South [illegible] might have anti-Soviet impli[illegible] stemmed from the fact that [illegible] had been the chief architec[illegible] Moscow-Aden alliance as we[illegible] their 20-year "friendsh[illegible] cooperation" treaty whi[illegible] himself signed last year.

The treaty legitimize[illegible] presence of the Soviets in th[illegible] try. They have been exc[illegible] enjoying naval facilities in t[illegible] of Aden, strategically [illegible] between the Red Sea and the [illegible] of Hurmoz — both of which [illegible] a main access to the bulk [illegible] West's oil needs. It was re[illegible] recently that Saudi Arabia [illegible] the U.S. and West Europea[illegible] tries of hundreds of Cuba[illegible] scores of Soviet officers be[illegible] lifted to South Yemen [illegible] Ethiopia for what appeared [illegible] fresh Soviet bid to tighten M[illegible] hold on that country.

WEIZMAN—HERUT

(Continued from page One)

Herut, he reportedly said, he could hope to be prime minister one day. But as the head of a new centre party, the most he could strive for is the office of defence minister, which he could possibly hold in a coalition with Labour.

Weizman is said to feel that he can afford maverick moves because of his popularity and vote-getting potential.

He may have some indication of whether he can continue in Herut if the party's Knesset faction can meet this afternoon. This may not be possible because of the cabinet meeting today.

If not today, the meeting can be held only when Weizman returns from his 10-day trip to the U.S.

Some sources close to the prime minister say Begin wants to have the meeting today, to build up party pressure against Weizman.

Some cabinet ministers reportedly wish to discuss the Weizman question in the cabinet today. Begin will probably not allow it, arguing that Weizman's challenge is an internal Herut matter.

But several ministers are expected to bring up the meeting scheduled for Thursday between Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres and U.S. President Carter.

Menahem Savidor, MK, a [illegible] of independent mind, said [illegible] day that "nobody in the lea[illegible] of the Liberal Party envisa[illegible] possibility of forming a new [illegible] party. On the contrary, the [illegible] trend is to tighten the inten[illegible] ties within the Likud with th[illegible] making it ultimately a [illegible] force." Savidor spoke at the [illegible] meeting of the Commercial [illegible] dustrial Club in Tel Aviv.

Afghans have new [illegible]

MOSCOW (UPI). — Afg[illegible] has a new flag, the Tass nev[illegible] cy reported yesterday; but [illegible] Afghan Embassy in Mosc[illegible] sure what it looks like.

Tass said the new black-[illegible] green state flag was hoiste[illegible] first time in Kabul, at a ce[illegible] presided over by President [illegible] Karmal.

The new standard also be[illegible] new state emblem of the co[illegible] Tass said.

A spokesman for the Afg[illegible] bassy, however, said he ha[illegible] seen the new flag and co[illegible] describe it.

"We're waiting for Kab[illegible] us a picture of it," he said.

...ns of thousands at ...sh Emunim march

...ROBERT ROSENBERG
...salem Post Reporter

...one of its largest ...strations ever, Gush ... yesterday took thousands ...pporters on a 10-kilometre ...rough the northern reaches ...salem "to show the world ...lem is ours, and ours."

...ast majority of the crowd, ...was estimated at between ...and 30,000, were teenagers, ...ers of the National Religious ...Bnei Akiva youth move... the only NRP leader to ...on the rally platform at Am...n Hill, across from Ramat ...was MK Haim Druckman.

...thousands of marchers, who ...at Givon, a Gush settlement ...of Nebi Samwil, took ...hours to reach the rally ...3 p.m. Dressed in white ...and blue trousers or skirts, ...chers sang, clapped and ...slogans as they marched.

...one of the demonstration ...to be as much against ...Now as for a united ...lem.

...answer to the poisonous ...of Peace Now is clear," said ...man.

..."salem Now! The Land of ...Now! Salvation Now!" the ...ed out to the applause and ...of the thousands who filled ...opposite National Police ...rters.

...ndful of Peace Now ...strators climbed to the roof ...of the Ramat Eshkol ...opposite the field to raise ...with the Peace Now slogan. A ...Gush demonstrators chas... off the roof.

...marchers — many of them ...walked along the roads ...to Jerusalem, they passed ...Arab villages. But few ...went out to watch the demonstration pass.

At Ammunition Hill, waiting for the marchers, were several Gush leaders who have been holding a month-long hunger strike in front of the Knesset, demanding a change in the legal status of the lands available for settlement in the administered territories.

Reuven Rosenblatt, a regional council member from the Gaza Strip, who has been living on a fruit juice diet for almost 30 days, admitted that the hunger strike had brought about no change in government policy.

He said before the rally began that "it is entirely possible" that the hunger strikers may soon have to "give up the strike, without giving up the struggle."

Gush Emunim leader Hanan Porat, who has taken his followers away from the NRP into the newly-formed Tehiya party, organized the demonstration. But Gush and NRP sources at the rally said that Druckman's appearance with Porat on the same platform yesterday did not foreshadow Druckman's bolting the NRP for Tehiya.

Porat refrained from speechmaking and was instead master of ceremonies at the rally, which included a dance troupe and a musical ensemble led by a singing accordionist. With Porat standing on the edge of the platform, clapping hands in time with the songs, hundreds of the demonstrators sang and danced as foreign television crews filmed.

There were few placards in the crowd, but those held aloft had messages aimed at the U.S.

"Use your muscle on the Iranians, not on your friends," said one poster. Another placard called the peace treaty with Egypt a sham.

A resident of the village of Beit Iksa on his way home yesterday found himself among the Gush Emunim marchers. (Scoop 80)

...USALEM POST POLL
...p drop in support for settlements

...Political Correspondent

...TIV. — Public support for es... settlements on the West ...has dropped sharply in the ...months, the latest ...Post poll shows.

...poll, conducted by the ...Karachi applied research ...among 1,300 adults, showed ...per cent of those inter... support the continued es...ment of settlements in Judea ...aria. Forty-seven per cent ...against setting up new ...ents in the territories, and ...cent were undecided.

In November 1979, the proportion supporting continued settlement was 63.8 per cent. In that poll, only 30.7 per cent of those interviewed thought settlement activity in the territories should be stopped.

In another question in the latest poll, a clear majority held that UN censures should not influence Israel's policies.

Question: Should UN censure be allowed to influence Israel's policies?

Yes — 36.8 per cent, no — 59.6 per cent, don't know — 3.6 per cent.

...ran runs amok at police station

...valid veteran, armed with a ...ando knife, ran amok in ...Russian Compound ...quarters on Sunday and ...hour-long struggle before ...finally overpowered after ...a policeman.

...an was due to face trial for ...staff at a Defence Ministry office a few days earlier. Bailed out by his father, he allegedly attempted to stab passers-by outside the nearby Russian Cathedral. Failing in this, he turned towards the police station, ignoring a policeman's order to halt.

Running into the station, the man reportedly attacked a policewoman, grabbed her by the hair and tried to stab her, but missed. As the two were struggling on the floor, a policeman tried to wrest the knife from the man and was stabbed in the back as he sought to keep his gun from the man's reach. The policeman was later hospitalized.

Five members of the special duties squad finally surrounded the man who continued to put up a violent fight. A Civil Guard volunteer who joined the melee then managed to grab the commando knife and, finally disarmed, the man surrendered. (Itim)

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Europeans in pro-Palestinian moves

STRASBOURG (JTA). — Western Europe is drawing increasingly closer to Palestinian demands for the right to "self-determination," according to the reactions of two European parliamentary assemblies now meeting in Strasbourg.

The Council of Europe, on which 21 national parliaments are represented, yesterday launched a full-house debate on a resolution criticizing Israel's settlement policy and calling for Palestinian self-determination.

The other assembly, the European Parliament, on Saturday concluded a four-day meeting with a Palestinian National Council delegation.

The council resolution, which has been approved by a vote of 22-3, calls on Israel to stop creating new settlements in the territories and says that Israel's current policy "is illegal according to international law."

The resolution stresses that Israel's refusal to accept Palestinian self-determination and the "PLO's refusal to recognize Israel's right to exist are both an obstacle to a settlement of the Middle East crisis."

Senior council officials say that even if Israel's friends succeed in toning down the resolution's general critical line, "the fact that such a resolution could be presented would have been inconceivable a few years ago."

The Palestinian National Council announced on Saturday that it will open a permanent liaison bureau in Strasbourg in cooperation with the Bureau of the Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation. The bureau represents members from most of the nine EEC member countries.

The head of the Palestinian delegation, Khaled Hassan, reportedly prepared for the European parliamentarians a five-point PLO peace plan which, he said, could serve as a basis for negotiations.

- Israel should withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967 which should be handed over to a UN representative for a six- to 12-month period.
- During this period a referendum should be held to enable the Palestinians to decide on their future and express their "right to self-determination."
- A Palestinian state should be created if the Palestinian vote gives a majority to this solution.
- At the end of the UN control period, negotiations should take place under UN auspices to try to settle "all outstanding problems."
- These negotiations should take place with the active participation of the U.S., the Soviet Union and Europe.

PLO officials in Paris and Beirut confirmed that the plan is the organization's official policy.

One of the two Israeli parliamentary observers at the Council of Europe, Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor, was summoned back home from Strasbourg, just on the eve of the crucial debate on the Middle East, by Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Efforts were made to send his fellow Likud member, Menahem Savidor, to replace Aridor; but they were apparently left till too late.

Israel-Egypt trade relations normal

Post Economics Reporter

Israel's trade relations with Egypt were placed on a regular footing on Sunday, with the initialling of a trade agreement in Cairo by representatives of the Industry, Trade and Tourism Ministry and their Egyptian counterparts. This was the last agreement with Egypt to be signed arising out of the Camp David accords.

It was decided to set up a committee to check on the implementation of the agreement, and to develop trade between the two countries.

The Israeli delegation, headed by Industry Ministry Director-General Yoram Ziv, returned home yesterday.

Egyptians order million chicks

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — The Israel Poultry Breeders Union has firm orders from Egyptian chicken farmers for one million chicks, worth about $400,000.

Deliveries will begin as soon as the union can arrange an import licence under the terms of an Egyptian-Israeli trade agreement about to be signed.

The union plans to charter planes to fly the chicks to Egypt because El Al and Nefertiti, the two airlines operating between Ben-Gurion Airport and Cairo, do not have enough cargo space.

Rabbi J. Breuer in NY, at 97

Jerusalem Post Staff

At least 4,000 people attended the funeral in New York yesterday of Rabbi Dr. Joseph Breuer, spiritual leader of the Adass Yeshurun congregation in the Washington Heights neighbourhood. He died on Saturday at the age of 97.

Rabbi Breuer established the Adass Yeshurun community 40 years ago in the image of the independent Orthodox congregation (Israelitische Religionsgesellschaft) in his native Frankfurt-am-Main.

He was a son of Salomon Breuer, rabbi of that congregation, and grandson of Samson Raphael Hirsch, father of German neo-Orthodoxy.

He taught at and later headed the yeshiva founded by his father. In New York, too, he devoted his efforts to Jewish education, setting up a yeshiva high school, later enlarged by a yeshiva proper.

'Yad Latalmud' project to be launched today

A massive 30-volume publishing project on the lives and times of the men who compiled the Talmud will be formally launched at a reception at Beit Hanassi this afternoon. President Yitzhak Navon will address a gathering of invited notables on the project.

Each book in the series, called "Yad Latalmud," will contain scholarly essays by leading experts on the social and historical background of the Talmud period, and the historical development of Halacha.

Miz Lillian, in Jerusalem, reveals her favourite son

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"All my kids were raised exactly the same, but they wandered off different," says Lillian Carter, who picks her youngest child Billy as her favourite.

"Jimmy always thought he was, and Gloria thought she was, and Ruth thought she was; but Billy's my favourite. He's the youngest, and I see him more often," said the 81-year-old mother of U.S. President Jimmy Carter in an exclusive interview last night with The Jerusalem Post.

The sprightly woman with snow-white hair said she never dreamed, when Jimmy was young, that he would be president. "He was an ordinary little boy."

She arrived here on Friday for a four-day visit, at the invitation of Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Although the Pennsylvania primary is today, "Miz Lillian" says she's on a private visit and refuses to talk politics.

The octogenarian is a stalwart campaigner, and she loves the action, except for shaking all the hands. "Often my hands get very bruised, and somebody has to tell people not to shake hands with me."

She recommends to all Americans that they visit Israel, which has been made more meaningful by her familiarity with the Bible. "I enjoyed going down to the Sea of Galilee. They told me I could fish... but there aren't any fish there."

Earlier in the day, she brought a letter from her son to President Yitzhak Navon in which Carter affirmed his country's "deep and permanent commitment" to Israel.

She spent an hour with Navon and his wife Ofira in their private residence, recalled her first visit for the funeral of Golda Meir in 1978 and presented Navon with the letter. In it, Carter praised Israel for its 32 years of "democracy, progress and vigour... (and) achievements in the face of adversity and constant tension." He pledged that the U.S. would continue to work for a comprehensive peace between Israel and all her neighbours.

Mrs. Carter noted that she has been wearing a gold "hai" necklace for five years, since it was given to her by a rabbi, and she waves it when complimented on her long life. President Navon wished her many more years of "running."

Mrs. Carter toured the city briefly with Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday morning and visited a church-run institution for retarded children in Ein Kerem. When she arrived later at the mayor's Independence Day reception at the Citadel, she immediately became the centre of attraction.

Remand upheld in murder case

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The District Court here on Sunday turned down an appeal of a 15-day remand order against a suspect in the fatal shooting of Meir Abutbul in Jaffa last month.

The suspect is Danny Shariki of Ramle. Police say he, his brother and Abutbul were seen together in the Peacocks Club in Kikar Atarim, Tel Aviv, on March 22, the night Abutbul was murdered. A fight allegedly broke out between the brothers and Abutbul — over payment for some guns Danny Shariki bought from Abutbul in Belgium for a robbery carried out in France — police say.

According to police, on the night of the murder the three men drove to Jaffa in Shariki's car, and Abutbul was shot in the head at close range. The two brothers then brought him to Donolo Hospital, and they deny any connection with the murder.

'Aliya Expo' 1980

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 1980 "Aliya Expo" of the World Zionist Organization's Tour Va'Aleh division opens in Tel Aviv this week.

Thirty information booths at the Plaza Hotel will be staffed by multilingual advisers, who will hand out booklets and answer questions about aliya opportunities.

Sadat seen asking Mubarak to form new government

By JONATHAN WRIGHT
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — President Anwar Sadat's pledges to introduce changes in the country's political structure have given rise to speculation that Vice-President Hosni Mubarak may be asked to form a new government next month, replacing the 18-month-old government of Premier Mustapha Khalil.

The presidency insists that the changes will affect the fundamentals of political and economic action and not politicians and the positions that they hold.

But all the indications are that Mubarak now plays a major role in policy-making as leader of Sadat's National Democratic Party. Sadat is trying to develop the NDP into a mass movement.

Mubarak holds court at NDP headquarters and often chairs the party's weekly meetings. When Foreign Ministry official Osama el-Baz returned from Washington on Saturday, it was to Mubarak that he reported on the talks between President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Other observers believe that Sadat himself will take on the premiership, as he did in the early days of his presidency.

Sayyed Marei, a widely respected conservative and an in-law of Sadat's, has an outside chance of heading the cabinet list. But he is more likely to find himself entrusted with an important post in the party.

Since his return from Washington 10 days ago, Sadat has repeatedly promised "a new way of thinking, inventive and courageous solutions" to Egypt's economic problems.

The new style of government is to be announced in two stages, initially in Sadat's May Day speech in El-Arish, and then on May 14, the ninth anniversary of the "corrective revolution" in which Sadat eliminated his left-wing rivals for power.

If there is to be a cabinet change it may have to be delayed until after May 26, the target date for the autonomy talks. Khalil heads Egypt's delegation to the negotiations and could hardly be removed at this late stage.

Two candidates have been proposed to head the Foreign Ministry — present Defence Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Egypt's ambassador in Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal. Ali's candidacy seems to rest on his appointment as head of the higher normalization committee, and that he took part in the Blair House negotiations. But Ali's six-week absence in Washington for medical treatment has left him out of touch.

Sadat's new economic planning is intended to increase food production and create new job opportunities.

Half the country's active population are engaged in agriculture but they can only produce 40 per cent of the food needed. A population growth rate of 2.9 per cent leaves the government the task of finding jobs for another 600,000 young people every year.

Sadat orders probe of Copts' grievances

CAIRO (UPI). — President Anwar Sadat on Sunday ordered the establishment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the grievances of Egypt's Coptic Christian minority.

The move, which followed a meeting between Sadat and about 10 Christian deputies, indicated that a crisis in relations between Sadat's government and the Coptic Orthodox Church was on its way to being defused.

Officials said the committee will include two Christian deputies and two Moslem deputies and will be chaired by the deputy speaker of parliament, a Moslem. It will submit the results of its inquiry to the house.

The crisis surfaced when the church's holy synod, headed by Patriarch Shenudah III, cancelled Easter celebrations "in mourning" for alleged harassment of Copts by fanatic Moslem groups.

No prosecution for royal horse-kicking

LONDON (AP). — Mark Phillips, husband of Queen Elizabeth's daughter Princess Anne, will not be prosecuted on allegations that he was cruel to a horse, justice officials declared yesterday.

Britain's chief prosecutor decided that evidence in the case was "wholly insufficient to justify criminal proceedings."

Phillips' reaction was not immediately known, but the woman who brought the complaint against him said of the ruling: "I acted according to my conscience and I would do the same thing again."

The woman, Jean Pyke, claimed she saw Phillips kick his horse, Highwayman, three times when it refused to go into its stall during an equestrian meet last month.

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Talk of secession in oil-rich Indian state

NEW DELHI (UPI). – A bitter ethnic conflict in the landlocked state of Assam, 2,400 km. east of New Delhi, is snowballing into demands for secession.

The dispute, which has already claimed 80 lives, has the potential of taking the entire northeast region of India in its grip unless Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tackles it quickly and skilfully.

Having first sent in Indian troops, she flew into the capital of Assam this month for talks with the militant students who later termed her proposals "unacceptable."

Assam is surrounded by other tribal states seething with extremist demands for national self-determination.

At stake is the faltering Indian economy. Assam produces 30 per cent of India's oil. Stability there is crucial to the nation's energy situation, already in crisis.

The conflict in Assam centres around a long-standing controversy between the local Assamese people and migrant settlers, mostly Bengalis.

The Assamese are proud of their ancestry from Burma's Shan tribes in the upper Irrawady River valley and Thailand, then known as Siam.

When the British conquered Assam in the early 19th century they opened the virgin countryside to farmers of neighbouring Bengal, which then consisted of Bangladesh and India's West Bengal state.

The migration of Bengali farmers and labour continued for generations and did not stop even after the Indian subcontinent became independent 32 years ago as two nations, Pakistan and India.

The Assamese did not initially care much about hundreds of thousands of Bengalis settling their state. They themselves were not cultivating much of the land.

But they became restive when New Delhi began to carve out separate states and territories from Assam to satisfy the aspirations of tribesmen, some of whom became militant.

Between 1963 and 1972, Assam's territory shrank by nearly half.

The Assamese fear the large migrant Bengali population — in one district of Assam the Bengalis are a majority — may force another division of their state.

Agitation against the Bengalis burst into riots and violence five months ago, shortly before the January national elections that returned Gandhi to power.

Assam students, who spearheaded the agitation, demanded all Bengalis who settled in Assam from 1951 be declared foreigners and deported.

Agitation swept Assam and local politicians were compelled to boycott the elections, which were postponed indefinitely in Assam.

Agitation did not stop there. Squads of students armed with swords, spears, petrol cans and bamboo sticks stormed Bengali villages. In the riots an estimated 300 Bengalis died, hundreds of homes were burned in the countryside and some 6,000 Bengalis fled to West Bengal.

The students, backed by political parties and sympathetic local officials, picketed the state's oil installations, halting production of crude and its outflow into the rest of the country.

Lawmakers have said the situation could lead to civil war, a warning not previously heard in independent India.

EEC ministers meet on U.S.-Iran crisis

LUXEMBOURG (UPI). — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) met yesterday to discuss possible measures to back President Jimmy Carter's free-the-hostages offensive in Teheran.

But diplomatic sources cautioned that the result could be another disappointment for the U.S.

For a start, the ministers had no power to impose action, largely because France has always blocked any moves toward joint EEC foreign policy decisions.

The ministers might, however, come up with proposals for the EEC summit in Luxembourg next weekend. The summit could take a decision.

But there was no sign of unanimity within the community.

The positions ranged from that of West Germany and Britain which have called for firm action to help Carter, and that of France and some other countries which advocate mild measures that appeared to fall far short of the aggressive action called for by Carter.

In a related development, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita went to Luxembourg yesterday to consult the ministers on the Iranian crisis. Iran has announced that it was cutting off oil supplies to Japan.

Japan was ready to coordinate with the EEC on whatever decision the foreign ministers made, Okita told reporters when he arrived in Brussels from Tokyo. (UPI, Reuter)

Pakistan said planning nuclear test

LONDON (AP). — Pakistan is preparing to conduct an underground nuclear test in the desert area of Baluchistan — near the border with Afghanistan — aimed at showing strength to the Russians, according to a London-based magazine on the Middle East.

This week's issue of "8 Days" quotes "reliable sources" in Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province, as saying that a large area of between 25 and 40 square kilometres has been sealed off by the Pakistani army for the nuclear bomb test site.

"Strict security is being enforced, and the nomads are not being allowed to graze their flocks there," the magazine said about the area between Quetta and Chagai. "Everybody is reported to have been forcibly ejected from this area and nobody can enter it."

Chagai, on the western tip of Baluchistan, has its northern border adjoining Afghanistan and its western border on Iran. It is a desert only sparsely populated, mostly by nomadic tribesmen.

Pakistan has denied several published reports that it has developed an atomic bomb. The magazine did not say when the alleged underground test would take place.

But "8 Days" said a nuclear test so close to Afghanistan "would be General Zia's most effective way of telling the Russians not to move any closer — and beware the man with the bomb."

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Barbara Timm of Oak Creek, Wisconsin, meets yesterday with Iranian families at the Beheshte Zehra cemetery, where the martyrs of Iran's Islamic revolution are buried. Then she went to the U.S. Embassy to meet her son, Marine Sgt. Kevin Hermening, the youngest hostage at the compound. (UPI radiophoto)

SA coloured pupils boycott racist schools

CAPE TOWN. — Thousands of coloured (mulatto) pupils at 70 schools in the Cape and Transvaal provinces yesterday boycotted classes in protest against "racist educational institutions," school officials said.

Education officials estimate the number of pupils who stayed at home was about 60,000.

The boycott was called by pupil representatives from 61 schools meeting in Cape Town's coloured township of Athlone on Saturday. They said the protest was "against all racist educational systems, with no confines as to colour or creed."

The meeting urged pupils to come to school but not to enter their classrooms for the entire week, and to continue to stay away until all their grievances were redressed.

The coloured students complain that their standard of education is inferior to that of whites, that there is a shortage of textbooks and teachers and that they have poor facilities. They also want to stop having to wear expensive school uniforms and have demanded the right to set up students' representative councils.

Most coloured schools around Cape Town were affected yesterday, and school officials said pupils stayed in their school grounds. At some schools the pupils held "awareness classes" to brief others about the unrest.

Coloured teachers and politicians have urged the government to attend to the pupils' grievances to avoid the situation developing into a repetition of the 1976 Soweto riots. In June 1976 black students in the segregated township of Soweto outside Johannesburg, staged demonstrations against the compulsory teaching of subjects through the medium of Afrikaans. The protest sparked off bloody nationwide unrest that claimed nearly 1,000 lives.

In another development, South Africa's one-time security chief, former secret policeman General Hendrik van den Bergh, has urged the release of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Van den Bergh was prominent in obtaining the arrest of Mandela and his sentencing in 1964 to life imprisonment on charges of conspiracy and sabotage.

The recommendation is in the context of Van den Bergh's conflict with the Nationalist government of Premier P.W. Botha. The general was chief of the Bureau of State Security until forced to resign because of his part in South Africa's "Muldergate" information scandal, which also led to the replacement of former premier John Vorster as state president.

Van den Bergh told Johannesburg's "Sunday Express" that Mandela had never been a Communist and had not intended to harm human lives. But Police Minister Louis le Grange, rejecting the idea of releasing the former African National Congress leader, said Mandela remains a "Communist" and a "terrorist."

Mandela, 62, is serving his sentence on the infamous Robben Island, off the Cape Town coast. (UPI, AP).

Irish singer wins Eurovision contest

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The ballad "What's Another Year," sung by Australian-born Irishman Johnny Logan won the 25th Eurovision song contest on Saturday.

Logan picked up 143 points, ahead of West Germany's Katja Ebstein on 128 and the British group "Prima Donna" with 106.

Israel, the winner in 1978 and 1979, did not compete this year because the date clashed with Memorial Day for the Fallen.

East German asks asylum in Australia

CANBERRA (UPI). — An East German ballerina who disappeared shortly before her group flew home has applied for political asylum in Australia, officials said yesterday.

Heidi Geirsch, 20, of the Berlin Komische Opera Ballet Company met officials in Melbourne and asked to be granted either political asylum or permission to stay as a refugee, a Department of Immigration statement said.

An official said Geirsch told them she wanted to stay in Australia because she liked the country's people and way of life.

The official said Geirsch's visit to Australia was her first to a country outside the Eastern Bloc.

A chip off the old blocks

LONDON (UPI). — What society beauty invited six men to her baby's christening because she didn't know which one was the father? And named her baby boy after all six?

Here are a few hints provided by Harold Brooks-Baker, the American who edits Debrett's Peerage, the genealogical reference book that traces the line of descent of British earls, viscounts, barons, dukes and other peers:

She is the daughter of an English peer, who is not a household name. She is in her twenties, attractive and "wayward."

The six men, all godfathers at the recent christening, are young, eligible bachelors from the upper middle class. One is the son of a peer.

"Standing around the font, six handsome young men flanked the proud and happy mother and no one knew which one was the father," Brooks-Baker said.

Brooks-Baker astounded society with his revelation to show the changing standards that have prompted Debrett's to commission for publication next year an up-to-date guide to good manners and etiquette.

He said years ago a family would have solved the unwed mother problem by silence and secrecy and sending the baby off to a nurse in Switzerland.

But he said times have changed so much that this girl's family decided on what he called an "aristocratic solution."

"Each man was made a godfather, and each contributed one name to the baby's Christian names. For a surname he was given his mother's mother's maiden name."

"Debrett's continually gets questions on behaviour," he said. "Often they are sexual. In the old days the son of the family kept a mistress in an out-of-the-way place and never dreamt of bringing her home.

"But nowadays we get asked: 'My son has been living with this girl and is bringing her to stay. Where do we put her?'

"Some people give them separate rooms. Some give them the same room. Some still refuse to have the girl at all.

"Nowadays of course not everyone has the two extra rooms."

Petrobras—the driving people's drink

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — Brazil's ambitious plan to run millions of cars on home-brewed sugar-cane alcohol instead of petrol made from OPEC crude oil has run into a slight snag.

Some people are drinking the new fuel.

Brazil's favourite intoxicating beverage is a potent rum-like brew called "cachaca," which contains the same kind of sugar-cane alcohol that is now being pumped into cars.

"We've had verbal reports that certain service stations have been filling up things other than cars with alcohol," says a spokesman for Petrobras, the government fuel monopoly.

To encourage alcohol-powered cars, the government has set the price of alcohol fuel at 26 cents a litre, or half the cost of petrol.

Petrobras says some wily Brazilians have been buying car alcohol and diluting it to turn out "cachaca" at 10 cents a litre. In supermarkets, a litre of "cachaca" costs the equivalent of about $1.

The government is considering a plan to make alcohol fuel undrinkable by poisoning it with petrol. About three parts petrol to 100 parts alcohol should do the trick, authorities say.

There are now more than 300 "alcohol stations" in Brazil. Thousands of all-alcohol cars are already on the road.

Baker ready to run with Reagan

PHILADELPHIA. — Senate Republican leader Howard Baker has endorsed front-runner Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination and said he would accept the No. 2 spot on a Reagan ticket if asked.

Meanwhile, on the eve of today's crucial Pennsylvania presidential primary, Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday insisted that his challenge to Democratic President Jimmy Carter is neither divisive nor done.

Vice-President Walter Mondale campaigned for the absent Carter, asking Pennsylvanians to "get everyone out there voting and give this president a chance to continue serving our nation."

Kennedy has spent 12 days campaigning for the pivotal Pennsylvania primary, drawing sizeable crowds but shying away from any forecast of the outcome. The pollsters rate Carter the favourite. Kennedy vowed that defeat would "absolutely not" lead him to quit the race.

The competition is for 185 Democratic nominating delegates.

In the Republican race, 83 delegates are at stake, and while they will be legally uncommitted, the Reagan camp claims at least 50 of them will be supporters of the front-runner.

Reagan has also picked up the endorsement of Ohio Gov. James Rhodes. The former California governor now has 528 delegates of the 998 needed to become the nominee at the July Convention in Detroit.

Baker, who ended his own presidential candidacy on March 5, predicted on the basis of the "breadth and depth of Governor Reagan's "political appeal" and "electability," that Reagan would be elected the next president. (AP, UPI)

Italy sees Gaddafi hitmen behind killing of Libyans

ROME (UPI). — Italy's anti-terrorist police and intelligence services yesterday mounted a full-scale investigation of evidence that supporters of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi may be systematically killing suspected opponents of his regime in Italy.

The investigation began when police arrested two Libyan men in the Umbrian university city of Perugia on Sunday on suspicion of helping a third gun down Libyan businessman Abdul Aref Ghalil, 51, in a crowded outdoor cafe on the city's fashionable Via Veneto on Saturday night.

Libyan student Yussef Msalata Uidha, 23, was arrested near the Via Veneto immediately after the attack and, according to police, confessed to the killing. On Sunday, police arrested Eblal Khalifa, 25, and Ahmed Hammad Hamed, 29, both of Benghazi, on suspicion of involvement in the assassination.

Investigators said initial evidence indicated that Uidha [...] Khalifa were members [...] organization acting ag[...] suspected enemies of Gaddaf[...] byan regime.

They quoted Uidha as sayi[...] der interrogation, that he [...] sidered Ghalil, who ran a[...] national transport busine[...] Rome, "an enemy of the peo[...] of Col. Gaddafi, things we [...] tolerate."

Officers said witnesses tol[...] Uidha and another Libyan ac[...] Ghalil on a Rome street a we[...] and demanded that he retur[...] them to Libya immediatel[...] that Ghalil refused.

The investigators said the[...] also evidence that the [...] arrested men may have be[...] volved in the killing of [...] businessman Mohammed [...] Rtemi, whose bullet-riddled [...] was found in the trunk of hi[...] car in Rome on March 21.

Diplomats in Bogota face another week as hostages

BOGOTA (AP). — Colombia's government and terrorists holding 17 diplomats hostage at the Dominican Republic Embassy here appeared headed toward another week of waiting yesterday as the hemisphere's top human rights group began an inspection of Colombia's controversial state-of-siege trial procedures.

The Organization of American States Human Rights Commission, headed by U.S. law professor Thomas Farer, had no formal plans to mediate in the embassy occupation, now in its 56th day.

Commission sources, however, said that — given the procedure used by the group in studies of human rights conditions in other Latin American countries recently — the group would possibly be willing to receive evidence from the militants.

Brazilian commission member Carlos Dunshee de Abraches went a step further saying the right[...] diplomats held in captivity [...] ing denied and the comm[...] could intervene under su[...] cumstances.

Farer said the governme[...] specifically invited the com[...] to look into the process [...] prisoners under state-of-sieg[...]

The terrorists insist there [...] no end to the occupation [...] least seven top M-19 leade[...] freed from pending charges [...] military courts set up by [...] siege laws.

The government has emph[...] ly replied that they can [...] only when found innocent.

Meanwhile, Commandant[...] chief of the terrorists, [...] married to terrorist No. 9, [...] ding to the Caracol radio [...] Terrorist No. 9 was said to [...] spokeswoman in char[...] negotiating the release [...] hostages.

Cuban refugees stripped of valuabl[...]

MADRID (AP). — A second group of 42 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana flew into Madrid yesterday and complained, "They took away everything from us and wouldn't let us take anything out of Cuba."

The refugees said that at the Havana airport, before boarding the plane, some lost all objects of value they carried.

"The women," a refugee said, "were even stripped of their earrings by Cuban authorities."

A first group of 53 Cuban refugees arrived in Madrid four days ago [...] Havana to Madrid [...]

Spain has agreed to acc[...] refugees, and the remainde[...] originally scheduled to [...] Madrid by Thursday.

Costa Rica, meanwhil[...] offered asylum to the 10,000 [...] still trying to leave Hava[...] appealed to Fidel Castro to [...] evacuation resume imme[...] But the Cuban president [...] answer the Costa Rican offe[...] the ban he imposed last F[...] flights to the Central A[...] country. However, he did a[...] 42 refugees to fill empty [...] the Iberia Airlines fligh[...] Havana to Madrid [...]

Five killed in Turkish violence

ISTANBUL (AP). — The Turkish Interior Ministry announced yesterday that 1,085 suspected extremists have been arrested in the past 15 days in a crackdown on right- and left-wing groups.

There was no decrease, however, in the terrorist violence that has claimed an estimated 3,300 lives since 1975.

On Sunday a policeman was shot and killed by gunmen believed to be leftist terrorists in Diyarbakir, a violence-torn southeastern Turkish province near the Syrian fr[...]

In the nearby district of [...] police said, three persons w[...] ed and two others wounde[...] snipers opened fire on a ca[...]

In another incident o[...] weekend, a technician of th[...] run Turkish Radio and Te[...] network (TRT) was gunned [...] an ambush in the province [...] near the Soviet frontier. [...] ment approved another tw[...] extension of martial [...] provinces swept by reli[...] ideological warfare.

London brothel raid nets MP, cler[...]

LONDON (UPI). — Police got more than they bargained for when they raided a South London brothel. They found an English lord, an Irish MP and several vicars among the 53 sex-by-ticket customers, a court heard yesterday.

All the men were crowded into the five-bedroom suburban house offering a package deal of food, drink, obscene films and the services of one of 13 prostitutes for a $55 entrance fee.

Police who raided the house in December found men and women lined up outside the bedrooms and "sparsely dressed women running in and out of the hall," the prosecution lawyer told the Inner [...] Crown Court.

There was a projector [...] obscene film in the lounge [...] four upstairs bedrooms w[...] cupied with couples having [...]

The customers gave th[...] trance ticket to a girl and s[...] ed it in to the brothel keeper [...] the lawyer said.

TRADE. — Swiss auth[...] yesterday reported a [...] higher trade deficit for Mar[...] imports exceeding exp[...] $710m. compared to $30[...] March 1979.

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Boiling Point

Military Risk Divides the Iran Experts in Washington

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Carter and his senior advisers have launched the United States on a course that seems likely to produce a military confrontation with Iran, unless there is a remarkable change the attitude of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, or an- turnaround by the Administration.

The course carries enormous *risks, not only* for the 53 ericans held captive in Teheran, but for overall erican policy in the Persian Gulf, in other Moslem na- ns and in Europe. It is a policy that finds surprisingly le support among experts in Washington's foreign af- s establishment, many of whom believe that it is pre- y the wrong approach to end the 24-week old crisis. There is little enthusiasm for it within the Pentagon, re ships, planes and personnel are deployed in the In- Ocean for possible blockade or mining operations.

"This is really a Greek tragedy," one State Depart- t official, not involved in the policymaking, said last k after Mr. Carter announced new economic sanc- s and threatened military actions if Iran remained elding. "We are inexorably marching to a disaster h the best intentions," the official said.

No date for military action has been set, although ter aides mention the middle of May, and no specific n has been decided upon. But the anxiety levels have ately increased. The Administration rationale for ugher approach is that it is needed to shock the Ira- s, who according to some reports plan to hold the hos- s until after the United States elections in November. erwise, in the White House view, Iran will begin to fall rt and become vulnerable to Soviet interference.

What is also motivating the President, of course, is perception that the American people, *in his own* ds, are losing patience with nonmilitary efforts. The st New York Times/CBS poll indicates that most ericans are critical of Iran policy. But paradoxically, 22 percent favored a military response.

e First Circle

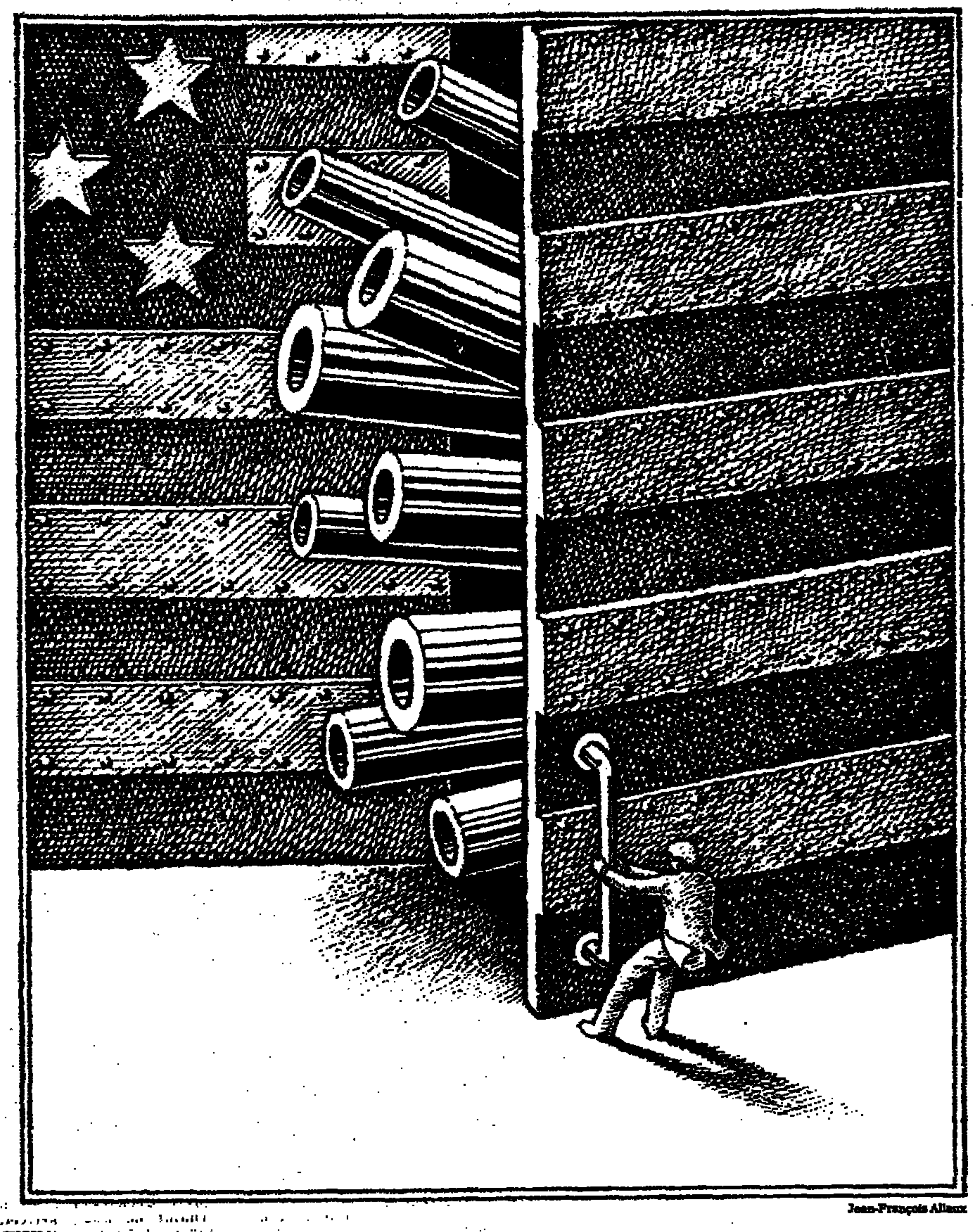
The policy decisions are being made by the most sen- officials of the Administration, a group of over- ked, harrassed men who know that the record of the ter Administration may well be judged not only by the ctorate but by the history books on how well it handled Iran crisis. Those involved include Secretary of State us R. Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national se- ity adviser, and Harold H. Saunders, the Assistant retary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, se bureau at the State Department has had front-line ponsibility for Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the ab-Israeli dispute, none of which has produced many tories for American diplomacy in the past year. In dition, there is Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief staff, and spokesman *Jody Powell, who give soundings* the domestic political fallout of foreign policy.

"These guys have become sort of desk officers on the n crisis," said one ranking official outside the circle. hey are really not letting others into the action, and I nk they are cutting themselves *off* from a wider range opinions. In some ways, you could compare it to the tnam days under L.B.J., when Rusk, McNamara and hnson used to decide things by themselves."

As outlined by Mr. Carter, the United States is hop- that the Japanese and the European allies — as well other industrial countries such as Austria — join in the nomic and diplomatic sanctions very soon. If there is appearance *of joint pressure* on Iran, that would allow . Carter to let the sanctions seep in and to delay military actions, if indeed he wants to wait. What troubles experts are these *complexities:*

- The Iranian leaders don't seem subject to rational pressures, or even irrational ones. They actually appear to take a kind of masochistic pleasure in being able to point to hostile actions against Iran. There is a common thread of opinion among specialists that the best way to deal with Ayatollah Khomeini is to ignore him. But the experts agree that President Carter cannot follow that course because it *is politically impossible for him* to be perceived as not caring about the hostages.
- Any military action could prompt the Islamic militants to execute one or more hostages. That would, in turn, force Mr. Carter to retaliate forcefully, perhaps *with bombing from carriers now* in the Indian Ocean.
- A military operation by the United States could lead to widespread support for Iran in other Moslem countries. Even nations sympathetic to the United States would find themselves under pressure to support Iran. Pakistan, for instance, already has announced that in case of a military confrontation, it would back Iran.
- So far, the Iranian authorities have kept themselves in the middle, between the Russians and the Americans. But in a military squeeze, they would probably turn to the Soviet Union for support, a move with the *gravest strategic implications* for the United States.
- The Western allies, who are seen as reluctantly going along with economic and political sanctions, are unlikely to want to see Iran become a military issue. The allies have virtually unanimously recommended to *Washington not to take military actions.*

When Mr. Carter announced his round of economic and political sanctions against Iran on April 7, there was an immediate sense of relief within the Administration. After weeks of quiet diplomacy, the Administration was finally "doing something." A week later, that mood of exhiliration has already dissipated.



Jean-François Allaux

Carter Puts The Allies to A Stiff Test

By FLORA LEWIS

PARIS

STRAINS between the United States and its allies have reached a point which *some* European commentators are describing relations as worse than at any time since the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949.

NATO always vacillated between periods of "disarray" — the cliché seemed to have been invented for the alliance — and periods of better coordination. But the difference now *is* that the trouble is above and beyond the *machinery*, on that critical if almost intangible level where government leaders calculate basic national interest. Ostensibly, the questions up fur immediate *decision* are concrete — *sanctions to try to force Iran to release* American hostages, boycott of the Olympics and trade restrictions to try to convince Moscow it went too far in invading Afghanistan. So far most of the trans-Atlantic argument has been about specifics and manners. Did the United States consult adequately? Does President Carter really *intend* what he *said yesterday*, or today, or *will it* be different tomorrow? Will the measures he requests be productive and, if so, whose hand is nearest to the fire?

Behind these quarrels, thinly veiled by repeated proclamations of philosophical solidarity and juridical *indignation with the culprits, there is the essential issue* of long-range Western security. The very gravity of the stakes puts a political premium on turning away from the central problem to arguments which are easier to make, more convenient to defend. Thus, European-American disagreements have tended to be whether carrot or stick would work better for Iran, whether the Soviet Union had somehow bumbled defensively into Afghanistan and needed *smiles and a face-saving* way *out.*

That period is passing, although in Europe, politicians don't believe bad news will rally support, as has happened for Mr. Carter. The Iranians and Russians have dashed illusions that sufficient cleverness or alluring words will find easy answers. With increasing clarity, and through various voices, Moscow has been telling Western Europe that it must make the hard decision — do its interests really lie in closing ranks with the United States, or increasing the distance?

A Whiff of Western Fear

The Soviet Ambassador to Paris, Stefan Chervonenko, even said, in a very official speech, that for the allies to hold back from significant measures to support Washington on Afghanistan and Iran would not be enough. For the benefits of détente to continue, he made clear, they must reverse the decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and accept as permanent the existing *military balance with Moscow. Increased defense* efforts in the West, he said, will be of no avail because the East will match them. Significantly, although his speech was distributed by the Soviet Embassy, it was not reported in the French press, which devoted its space to what was called President Carter's "ultimatum" to the allies and its impropriety.

Reflecting Bonn's special concern over détente be*cause of isolated* Berlin *and ties* with East *Germany*, the Russians have invited Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to visit Moscow. Last week, he was reported ready to accept, but waiting to see how the Soviet Union reacted to his Cabinet's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

There is, in all this, a *whiff* of the deep fear of vulnerability which brought about the alliance in the first place. There are also vital differences, nearly two generations later, including a *perception of vastly increased Soviet* strength, a reduced confidence in the capacity and wisdom of the United States after Vietnam and its domestic consequences, a feeling that the remoteness of the crisis spots (well outside NATO territory) should allow Europe to escape unscathed, and above all, awareness that the Europeans have developed interests which diverge from Washington's. The divergence ranges from such immedi*ate facts as the nationality of the hostages* in *Teheran*, through trade that is often competitive with the United States and lucratively complementary with the Soviet Union, to the calculations of survival involving energy in peacetime and geography in war.

Economic Complaints Rankle

The decisions on increased defense and missiles have been made, and there is no sign of reneging, short of an unforeseen Soviet offer to negotiate away their SS-20's targeted on Western Europe. But there was the usual abrasion in the debate. West Germany first called attention to the need to offset the SS-20's, but when Washington *translated the idea into hard proposals*, the Europeans caviled as the risks came into view. That is the way the alliance minuets. If instead Washington had backed down and dropped the missiles as it did with the neutron bomb, there would have been an uproar.

Economics is a more basic complaint. France's former Foreign Minister, Michel Jobert, voices what many think when he says that America's negligence of the dol*lar and thus of the world monetary system has created* the real weakness in the alliance. The monetary crisis has aggravated trade problems, and the recession now affecting all the partners is reviving demands for protectionism. American steelmakers and European synthetic textile producers complain about unfair invasion of their markets. Trade with Moscow is far more significant for Bonn, for example, than for Washington. France, too, has been rapidly increasing exports to Russia, and its imports are not just furs and vodka, as in the United States, but natural gas and key raw materials. The Common Market countries depend on the queazy Middle East for much of the whopping 90 percent of their oil which is imported. United States oil imports, although also substantial, are closer to 50 percent of its needs. In the circumstances, the Europeans have moved considerably away from the *United States* on *Middle East diplomacy* and Israel. They are not all that confident, especially after the Iranian revolution, that Washington knows how to promote stability in the Persian Gulf.

Beyond all this, there is the great question of where lie safety and wisdom. Mr. Carter has said he wants détente and deterrence, *and that without the second there won't even be a chance at the first.* The Europeans agree, but *they wonder if they* can trust the United States to appreciate their greater dangers and, unhappily, whether they can trust the United States of the 1980's to provide the continuity of support it gave in an earlier period.

ajor News

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shington Leans the Europeans Iran Boycott

strated that nearly six months of y and threats have failed to free stages, the Carter Administra- plying cajolery and threats on in Europe and Japan. Will s be more compliant than foes? mon Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg tomorrow, to be ed next week by government Last week, the Europeans and recalled their Teheran ambas- s for "consultations."

tain, West Germany and Den- have said they are prepared to collective economic boycott of but collectivity could be pre- d by France. Taking the plunge Portugal, an applicant for Com- Market membership, banned with Iran. Japan said yesterday it would forego its 520,000 barrels a day of Iranian crude — half Iran's petroleum exports and 10 percent of Japanese oil imports — if the Iranians went ahead with a proposed increase to $35 a barrel, the highest world price.

Pressure on the allies to support Washington was implicit in Mr. Carter's warning at a news conference to resort to "some sort of military action" if the hostages were not freed soon. Mining or blockading Iranian oil ports were considered likely steps.

Mr. Carter also announced a ban on Iranian imports to the United States and on travel *to* Iran by Americans other than journalists. Flouting the *ban*, Barbara and Kenneth Timm obtained Iranian visas in Paris and flew to Teheran, hoping to see Mrs. Timm's hostage son, *Marine Sgt. Kevin* Hermening. Mrs. Timm, who arrived *clutching* a copy of the Koran, earlier appealed to President Carter not to deny her "right to try to understand another culture." *If her son* "must die *as a result of military action*," she said, "then he must not die with the feeling of abandonment of family and country." The White House was sympathetic but worried that the couple "would be cynically used."

Last weekend, Mr. Carter told European reporters that he had suggested to *the allies* a "specific date" for military action. But the White House said later that only "mid-May" had been mentioned and only as a time for policy review.

The Administration termed the ambiguity deliberate. But some European allies saw the confusion as more characteristic than calculated. "Like amateur night at the Palace" was the way The Guardian newspaper of London described the Administration conduct of Iranian policy. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was more generous, promising "utmost support" — with the hedge that "whatever we do should be effective and capable of commanding a broad measure of international support."

The American ultimatums have been greeted with derision by Iranian leaders, who have other preoccupations. An order last week by the Revolutionary Council to rid universities of leftists — heralded as "the start of the cultural revolution" by one newspaper — resulted in hundreds injured and one dead in campus battles between *leftists* and Islamic militants claiming links with the Te eran hostage-holders. As for the hostages, they were visited by a *Swiss doctor and the Teheran* representative of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross. "Under these very heavy psychological conditions, of course, they are not 100 percent," the Red Cross official said after touring the embassy compound. "But I saw fit people, to *whom I could talk normally," he said.*

Zimbabwe now must face difficult choices 2

A decade later, it's Earth Day again 4

Anderson Difference Is Really Different

John B. Anderson thinks he has *something going for him* that will do him more good than it did George Wallace and Theodore Roosevelt: deep-felt voter *dissatisfaction* with the Presidential offerings the Democratic and Republican parties seem likely to serve up.

Representative Anderson could be *right.* According *to* a New York Times/CBS poll, half the public wouldn't be satisfied if they had to choose between President Carter and Ronald Reagan. Accordingly, Mr. Anderson, who failed to win a Republican primary, is expected to say this week he will strike off on his own. "After 20 years in public office, I feel I have some sense of responsibility to make a contribution," he said last week.

President Carter would rather see Mr. Anderson on the sidelines. For the moment, according to The Times/CBS poll, an Anderson candidacy would hurt Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan equally. But by November, analysts for both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan believe, an Anderson campaign would damage Mr. Carter more because the two would presumably be courting many of the same voters.

The poll showed that Mr. Reagan has pulled even with Mr. Carter — whose direction of economic and foreign policy is getting lower and lower marks — in a hypothetical two-candidate race.

Qualifying would be no easy matter *for* Mr. Anderson, but he could theoretically still find a line for himself on the ballots of 45 states and the District of Columbia, where 486 of the 538 electoral votes will be up for grabs. His lawyers are considering challenging some states whose filing rules make independent candidacies difficult. A *court suit may also be undertaken to* win Mr. Anderson a share of Federal campaign subsidies.

After Tuesday's Pennsylvania primary, meanwhile, it could be time for Republican George Bush to quit. He has invested lavishly of time and money in the state, and if his investment doesn't pay off Mr. Reagan will become an even more prohibitive favorite. Mr. Reagan picked up an endorsement last week from Representative Philip M. Crane of Illinois, who formally pulled out of the campaign.

According to The Times/CBS poll, Senator Edward M. Kennedy hasn't benefited nationally from Mr. Carter's troubles. But in Pennsylvania, where the Senator has been endorsed by influential labor leaders and Philadelphia Mayor William J. Green, Mr. Kennedy seems to have a good chance.

The World

In Summary

Begin Comes Home But Weizman Pulls The Welcome Mat

Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin handed President Carter some concessions on procedure last week — although nothing discernible on basics — in the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Then he flew home to face growing political threats to his fragile Government.

Mr. Begin agreed that Israel will dismantle its military government and redeploy its forces to agreed locations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip when agreement is reached with Egypt on the composition and duties of a self-governing Palestinian authority. But the main achievement of Mr. Carter's successive meetings with Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat was agreement to concentrate, during 40 days of "nonstop" negotiations, on setting up the new authority. That would leave the sensitive issues of Jewish settlements, water rights and land titles for later discussion in a "continuing committee," perhaps with Palestinian and Jordanian participation. Returning to Israel, Mr. Begin made plain he had made no concessions on these matters.

Waiting for the Prime Minister was his restless Defense Minister, Ezer Weizman, who called on his boss to quit. Mr. Weizman's rebellion took the form of a demand for early elections and a hint that he was ready to form a new Center Party or join an opposition Labor Party Cabinet. In the ensuing uproar, Mr. Weizman was expected to offer to resign.

In an further reprisal for an April 7 terrorist attack on a kibbutz, Israeli commandos struck at a Palestinian base on the Lebanese coast, killing at least six Palestinians and reportedly some civilians. Also in Lebanon, two Irish United Nations soldiers were abducted and killed by Lebanese in an area that has been controlled by Christian militias armed by Israel.

Cuba Dissidents Flown to Freedom

They ran a gantlet of curses, their money and watches were taken away and some were beaten as they left Havana last week, but in Costa Rica, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio embraced the first of about 700 Cuban refugees who got out via the Peruvian Embassy. "I could not believe what those people had to go through to leave," said their Costa Rican diplomatic escort.

The United States announced that it would take 3,500 of the 10,800 Cubans who packed the embassy grounds after Cuban police were temporarily withdrawn. Cubans in Miami donated food and money to help the refugees. The new arrivals will join 15,000 Cubans accepted by the United States in the past 18 months. Altogether, more than 800,000 — from a Cuban population now 10 million — have come to this country since 1959. Peru is accepting 1,000 refugees from the embassy, Venezuela and Spain are taking 500 each, Costa Rica and Canada, 300 each, and Ecuador, 200.

After letting several thousand persons out of the packed, unsanitary embassy grounds with exit visas assuring that they could leave Cuba, the regime slammed the gates Friday on thousands more still inside. Diplomats said Cuba was refusing to let the airlift via Costa Rica continue, insisting that the refugees be flown out in planes of the countries accepting them. Western diplomats suggested that Fidel Castro's regime was trying to sabotage the evacuation.

Yesterday, hundreds of thousands of pro-regime Cubans marched down Havana's embassy row crying "Go, Go, you worms!" and "Leave Cuba to those who produce!" The daylong demonstration, the Foreign Ministry said, was organized to show the world that the "real people of revolutionary Cuba are content."

A 'Can-Do' Regime Takes Over Liberia

"Gone forever are the days of 'Who do you know,' and 'Do you know who I am?'" Liberia's new President told his people last week. "We now enter a time of, 'What can you do?'"

Not many people knew the 28-year-old master sergeant, Samuel K. Doe, before he led the April 12 coup in which President William R. Tolbert Jr. was assassinated. Last week, he started to show what he could do. First, he named a 15-member military-civilian Cabinet. It includes four members of the People's Progressive Party, the sole opposition group in Liberia, which was outlawed by President Tolbert a month before the coup, and three ministers from the deposed regime.

The body of Mr. Tolbert, the chief of his palace guard and 26 other Liberians killed in the country's first violent change of government were dumped into a swamp beside a Monrovia cemetery. Three soldiers and a civilian were executed by the new Government for looting and murder committed following the coup.

Ninety-one associates of President Tolbert were arrested on suspicion of corruption. Those called to testify last week before a military tribunal denied personal wrongdoing but the former House speaker conceded, "Mr. Tolbert's administration talked about corruption and nepotism but every day the corruption dropped from the head and in every office the President had some relative."

Honduras Votes On Its Future

Geographically pinned between Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and the deep blue sea, Honduras is trying to avoid the political fate of its bedeviled neighbors.

Under military rule for the past eight years, the banana-growing country of 3.3 million people today holds elections for a Constituent Assembly. The 71-member body will have the power to replace immediately the junta President, Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, through appointment or to call direct elections for President after drafting a new constitution. The latter course is regarded as more likely.

The elections today are a preventive measure. With less stark extremes of poverty and wealth than its neighbors and because strong peasant and labor groups are tolerated by the Government, no opposition guerrilla groups have emerged. The junta has also announced plans for a literacy campaign and a revival of a land distribution program for peasant farmers that began in 1972 but bogged down in bureaucracy and corruption.

The reforms and today's elections have the active support of the Carter Administration, whose economic aid this year has been doubled to $59 million — most allocated for so-called immediate impact programs, such as rural health and sanitation and low-cost urban housing. Washington has also approved $4 million in military aid aimed largely at tightening Honduras' borders against guerrilla and arms traffic. "We're not too late here," one United States official in Tegucigalpa said, "but the perceptions of the politicans are changing more slowly than events. Trouble could be just around the corner."

Barbara Slavin
and Milt Freudenheim

Free at Last, Zimbabwe Now Must Face Difficult Choices

By ANTHONY LEWIS

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe — The Union Jack was lowered at Government House Thursday as the bugler played last post. At midnight, before a cheering crowd, Prince Charles handed over the formal documents of sovereignty. The nation of Zimbabwe was born.

They were familiar ceremonies. Forty-two times, starting with India in 1947, what was once British territory has become independent but for Commonwealth ties. For both Zimbabwe and Britain, however, last week's events carried more than the usual weight of symbolism. Years of bitterness and death preceded the outcome peacefully celebrated. And much now depends — not only for Zimbabwe but for Britain and the West generally — on whether the new country can overcome that past.

Two basic facts underly Zimbabwe's bloody past and uncertain future. In population it is an overwhelmingly black country: about 7 million blacks and 230,000 whites. But white farmers and businessmen and investors created the economy of what used to be Rhodesia — with black labor — and whites held all the economic and political power.

After seven years of war and a much longer political struggle, the majority has gained political power. A great question for the future is whether the power can and will be used to sustain the economy.

Robert Mugabe and his new Government, for example, face an immediate decision on the fundamental matter of food prices. The price of staples was kept low in Rhodesia, for political reasons, by the white Government of Ian D. Smith and the interim regime of Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa. Corn for meal, the most basic item in Southern Africa, still sells here for less than half the price in neighboring Zambia. The subsidy on corn alone is said to cost the Government nearly $40 million a year. The hidden economic costs are even greater. With prices held artificially low, tribal villagers have realized that it costs them more to grow their food by traditional methods than to buy it. So more and more have gone to towns, to try to find work and send money home. Five years ago, the large peasant sector of the economy produced more food than it needed. Today it buys a third of what it consumes.

Zimbabwe urgently needs to make its peasant agriculture more productive. But the political cost of letting prices rise to increase productivity would put a burden on the masses who voted the Mugabe Government into office. That is the kind of anguishing choice that will have to be made by the Government again and again.

Zimbabwe's advantage is that it is not another desperate third world nation. It has the potential for economic take-off. The country's large white-owned farms boast some of the most productive agriculture in the world, for example. While neighboring Mozambique and Zambia have had to depend on food imports, sometimes coming close to bare cupboards, Rhodesia fed itself. Under the right conditions, Zimbabwe's grain surpluses could help the whole region.

As for industry, the world learned during 15 years of trying to suppress the white rebellion with sanctions how ingenious Rhodesians could be in supplying their own needs. Andrew Young, in Salisbury last week as a member of the American delegation for the independence celebrations, remarked ironically on the high quality of the workmanship in the modern hotel where the delegation stayed. "If they could build this during sanctions," he said, "maybe they could give us some advice . . . ."

Unlike many newly independent countries, Zimbabwe has a reservoir of human skills on which to draw. The white population, small as it is, includes crucial technical and managerial experts. But there is also a black professional and middle class. The country has had an integrated university for years, and there are large numbers of black graduates.

Prime Minister Mugabe has made a particular effort so far to reassure white Zimbabweans and potential investors from abroad. Even before independence he emphasized that, though he calls himself a Marxist, he did not want to "disrupt the economy" by early nationalization.

On the night of independence, he made a moving appeal to blacks to treat whites fairly. "It could never be a correct justification," he said, "that because the whites oppressed us yesterday when they had power, the blacks must oppress them today because they have power. An evil remains an evil . . . Our majority rule could easily turn into inhuman rule if we oppressed, persecuted or harassed those who do not look or think like the majority of us."

Another reassurance to whites, at the moment of independence, was the atmosphere of friendliness between Mr. Mugabe and the British Government. In light of history, this was one of the most amazing aspects of an amazing week.

The British were humiliatingly powerless when Ian Smith led Rhodesia into unilateral independence in 1965. That was in part because Rhodesia had been a self-governing territory since 1923. The British Prime Minister in 1965 and for years afterward, Harold Wilson, was also singularly unable to marshal effective diplomacy against the Smith regime.

The black nationalist movements, including Mr. Mugabe's, always suspected that British governments were not so much unable as unwilling to take firm action against their white kith and kin in Rhodesia. The suspicions deepened when a Conservative Government under Margaret Thatcher took office.

When Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, convened the Rhodesian conference in London last fall, Mr. Mugabe was highly skeptical. At one point Mugabe spokesman said the British cease-fire proposals were "a plot fathered by Mrs. Thatcher in concubinage with Satan Botha" (Prime Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa).

The hostility and suspicion carried over into the election run by the British Governor, Lord Soames. Mr. Mugabe held out some of his troops, believing that the British would deny him the fruits of political victory. There were bitter recriminations on both sides about alleged violations of the cease-fire accords.

Then, just before the election, the two men met alone together for the first time — and something happened. Aides say each came out of that meeting believing in the other's bona fides. In the days after his sweeping victory, Mr. Mugabe sought the Governor's advice, and urged him to stay longer.

"I must admit," Mr. Mugabe said of Lord Soames in his independence speech, "that I was one of those who originally never trusted him, and yet I have now ended up not only implicitly trusting but totally loving him as well. He is indeed a great man, through whom it has been possible, within the short period we have been Prime Minister, to organize substantial aid from Britain and other countries."

Robert Mugabe is not looking just to Christopher Soames, then, but to the West. That is another reason why Zimbabwe means so much to so many.

Beryl Goldberg; The New York Times/Carey Winfrey

A street vendor sells spare parts in Accra; President Hilla Limann (right).

The Change of Rulers Hasn't Changed Much Else in Ghana

By PRANAY B. GUPTE

ACCRA, Ghana — Within walking distance of Dorothy Tutu's modest house in the Dansoman section of Accra is a large supermarket. But Mrs. Tutu, who has three children, seldom shops there because the store rarely has meat, eggs or milk and almost never has soap or matches. To obtain these, Mrs. Tutu will often resort to barter. In exchange for meat or milk bought by friends or relatives on the black-market, she will offer homegrown vegetables or fruit, or rice and canned goods coaxed out of still other contacts who smuggled them in from Ghana's more affluent neighbors, Togo and the Ivory Coast.

When the Government of President Hilla Limann took office seven months ago, ending nearly a decade of military rule in Ghana, "we all were filled with high hopes," Mrs. Tutu said. "But we still don't know where this country is going — except that things are really getting much worse."

Mr. Limann's People's National Party was allowed to take office by a group of young officers under Flight Lieut. Jerry Rawlings. These officers had seized power in June, they said, to end rampant corruption by previous military governments. They executed three former Chiefs of State and warned Mr. Limann that they would be "always vigilant." To some aides of the Ghanaian President, last weekend's coup in nearby Liberia was startingly reminiscent of the Rawlings putsch. The Liberian violence also seems to have unnerved the shaky Government of President Siaka Stevens in Sierra Leone.

In Ghana, there is a growing perception that Mr. Limman, a career diplomat with little previous political experience, will probably not be able to deliver on his inaugural promises of economic progress. Despite Government claims that inflation has been reduced to about 50 percent annually, Western analysts and private Ghanaian economists say the rate still exceeds 110 percent. The Ghanaian currency, never strong during the country's 23 years of independence, is now so weak that the black-market rate hovers at 20 cedis to the dollar even though the official bank rate is 273 cedis.

"There are few signs that the Limann administration has found its bearings," said Elizabeth Ohene, the editor of the Government-owned Daily Graphic newspaper. "One rarely gets the sense that there is effective, dynamic leadership there."

"Leadership" has become a kind of code word in Ghana, reflecting President Limann's inability to project the sense of a man in charge. "He is a weak, vacillating man," said a Western diplomat who has spent many years in Accra, a pleasantly laid-out tropical city where one million of the country's 12 million people live. "He is substantially beholden to the so-called old guard of the [People's National] party for his very selection and although he has selected some capable men as Cabinet ministers, the impression created is of a President who doesn't quite know where he is." The diplomat added: "I think Limann suffers from comparisons to Rawlings as well as to Kwame Nkrumah."

Mr. Nkrumah, the first President and founding father of Ghana, is the ideological hero of President Limann's party. Some members of his Convention People's Party remain active in the ruling group. So much so that Lieutenant Rawlings recently charged that "those corrupt politicians who brought the great country to ruin are back in the saddle." Members of the so-called old guard influence policy committees that have been formed in most Government ministries. "It is the advice given by these politicians that is often taken, more than the counsel of the technocrats that Limann has brought into his Government," a Western diplomat said. "As a result, a coherent economic policy has emerged."

"We did not inherit any order at all — we took over from utter chaos," replied Dr. John Nabilla, Minister for Information and Presidential Affairs. "We realize that after a long period of disastrous military rule the Ghanaian people were expecting a lot. But if everybody is patient, our country will be able to recover speedily."

A New Helmsman Hinted in China

Zhao Ziyang

"I am 76 and I am preparing myself to go and see Karl Marx," Deng Xiaoping, China's Senior Deputy Prime Minister, told visiting Italian journalists last week. At the same time he hinted at his choice to mind the store when he is gone: Zhao Ziyang, named on Wednesday as one of China's 17 Deputy Prime Ministers.

Mr. Deng said that the 61-year-old Mr. Zhao would be in charge of the day-to-day work of the Peking Cabinet, formerly part of Mr. Deng's own bailiwick.

Like Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao is an economic pragmatist. "We must not bind ourselves in cocoons like silkworms," Mr. Zhao has said. "All economic patterns and conventions which hold back development of production should be abolished."

Mr. Zhao's experiments in factory autonomy, profit incentives and private plots on farms paid off when he was Communist Party secretary of huge Sichuan Province, which has a population of 100 million. After industrial and grain production in the province increased sharply, Mr. Zhao was rewarded last month with a seat on the party Politburo.

Despite Mr. Zhao's new prominence, Mr. Deng finessed a direct question as to whether Mr. Zhao would be his successor. Further governmental changes are expected when the National Peoples Congress meets in August.

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هكذا من الأصل

The Nation

هكذا من الأصل

In Summary

...workers and others on an unemployment line in Detroit last week.

Politicians Can Join The Economists in Tracking Recession

President Carter acknowleded for the first time last week that the country had "probably entered a period of recession," a remark greeted with more interest by politicians than by economists.

His economic advisers had been saying for weeks that a recession was imminent, of course; and statistics last week would have persuaded even the hard of hearing that the wolf was huffing and puffing. But in personally declaring the start of the downturn — and more significantly, in maintaining it would be "short and mild," Mr. Carter potentially made himself an easier target for political opponents, should it work out differently.

The President's timetable envisions sharp drops in the inflation rate in the summer, and tolerable unemployment and signs of recovery by election-time. Assuming the Democrats nominate him for re-election, those conditions could serve him well.

But not everyone was so optimistic. Courtenay M. Slater, the Commerce Department's chief economist, in anticipating a sluggish growth rate of 1.1 percent in the gross national product in the first quarter of the year, said the economic decline begun in February could continue late into the year. Gloomier predictions came from four prominent economists addressing a conference in New York, who agreed that the downturn would be the steepest since the Depression, excluding the 1974-75 slump.

As for harnessing the inflation rate, one speaker — Charles Partee, a Federal Reserve governor — warned that it "is the equivalent of saying that we must reduce income."

Performance reports showed casualties across the board. With further drops in car sales, automakers closed plants and laid off 15,000 more employees, sending the number of idled workers above 200,000. Factory utilization in all industries dropped 0.9 percent in March. Leading banks, guessing that hard times had begun to slow the demand for loans, at last reduced their prime rate — from 20 percent to 19½. Housing starts fell 22 percent in March, the largest monthly drop in 20 years. The Administration moved to help that industry — and would-be homeowners — by raising the limit on federally subsidized mortgages from [illegible] to $80,000.

Alaska Christmas Comes in April

Maybe there's no such thing as a free lunch, but Alaska has the next best thing: a complimentary ice cream sundae with a cherry on top.

On Tuesday, tax deadline day elsewhere, Gov. Jay S. Hammond signed a bill that wipes out the state income tax and guarantees residents direct "dividends" from Alaska's booming wealth. The average adult Alaskan will be $2,000 richer this year.

Since 1969, the state has received something less than $1 billion in oil revenue yearly, and spent much of it on public works and government services. Because of oil-price decontrol, the annual "take" is soon expected to [illegible] billion. The legislature thus felt free in setting up a trust fund to pay citizens $406 million this year (on a base of $50 for each year an individual has lived in Alaska) and probably more in succeeding years.

"We're taking wealth that belongs to the people and making sure that at least some of it is funneled directly through their pocket," said Governor Hammond, a Republican. "Some people call this socialistic. But it really is very conservative."

Draft Registration Gets New Chance

The on-again, off-again draft registration plan was on again last week, thanks to White House pressure on Congress over the Easter recess. The House Appropriations Committee approved $13.3 million for Selective Service, and the measure was headed for the House floor where, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said, "I would be surprised if it were defeated."

President Carter has the authority to order the registration of men, but needs the funds to pay for it. Those born in 1961 and 1962 would be required to sign in at post offices this summer.

In February, Mr. Carter requested registration of women as well, but a House panel said no. Later, after campus protests, it appeared that the idea of registering anyone had ended when an Appropriations subcommittee refused to approve full funding.

Congressmen said last week that Administration officials had urged them to support the President in light of events in Iran and Afghanistan. Despite Speaker O'Neill's confidence, opponents said there was a good chance the measure would fail.

Last Time Out For Steel Pact?

How much is labor peace worth?

In 1974, it was worth enough for the leading steel producers to cut a novel deal with the United Steelworkers of America. The industry guaranteed annual raises of 3 percent, plus cost-of-living adjustments, plus a $150 bonus, plus whatever else the union could win at the bargaining table. The U.S.W., in return, promised not to strike.

The so-called "experimental negotiating agreement" worked well in 1977 — and again last week, when a new three-year settlement affecting 450,000 workers was reached in Pittsburgh. But the steel industry felt the cost was too high this time, and is not sure it wants an encore in 1983.

The reason is inflation. The steelworkers did not seek basic raises above 3 percent. But because the agreement is based on a projected inflation rate of 11 percent, average pay may rise by $3.74 an hour (more than 35 percent) over the three years.

That could cost the industry an estimated $5 billion, but it apparently would not violate Washington's wage standard of 7.5-9.5 percent a year. A portion of the cost-of-living raises, and a special transfer of an upcoming pay increase into pensions for retirees, are exempt from the guideline limits.

The Senate Sings of The Open Road

The trucking bill approved by the Senate last week is a compromise, as its sponsor, Senator Howard Cannon noted, that does not "deregulate" the industry so much as open the way to new competition. Even so, the measure, awaiting House action, represents a sharp change. And if projections are right, the economic effects could be far broader than those attributed to airline deregulation.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the new system could cut shipping costs by up to $8 billion a year. The hoped-for result is savings for consumers, although some experts expect short-term price increases.

The bill would make it easier for newcomers to move in on "regulated" trucking concerns — and for regulated truckers to expand — in several ways. On routes where certain firms are both exclusively entitled and legally obligated to operate, competitors could come in unless it could be proved that the change would harm the public good. In addition, certain important goods such as processed foods would no longer be hauled exclusively by regulated carriers. The bill would permit truckers to raise rates by up to 15 percent, or reduce them as much as 10 percent, without formal proceedings.

Although Senator Cannon had been regarded as a friend of regulated truckers, his bill was generally praised as a strong one. Mr. Cannon, whose business transactions have been questioned recently, acknowledged last week that he had intervened with Federal agencies on matters that touched his personal finances.

Ethics Panel Rules Against Rep. Wilson

The House ethics committee, concluding that Representative Charles W. Wilson had violated House rules in his financial dealings, last week set in motion the second disciplinary action against the California Democrat in less than two years.

The committee decided that Mr. Wilson had converted almost $25,000 in campaign funds to his personal use. It also concluded that he had accepted $10,500 in cash from Lee Rogers, a California millionaire, knowing that Mr. Rogers had "a direct interest in legislation before the Congress."

At the time, in the early 1970's, Mr. Rogers was a Wilson Congressional aide. He owns a mail-order concern; Representative Wilson is a member of House committees on postal operations. The ethics panel cleared Mr. Wilson, who is running for re-election, of receiving payroll kickbacks.

The committee said it would recommend within a week what punishment the full House should impose. In 1978, the House reprimanded Mr. Wilson for "official misconduct" in connection with a $1,000 gift from South Korean influence-peddlers.

By Caroline Rand Herron and Daniel Lewis

Tuesday's Pennsylvania Primary Could Revive Kennedy, End Bush's Hopes

Once Again, A State of Real Political Uncertainty

By LESLIE BENNETTS

PHILADELPHIA — "Anybody that thinks they have a comprehensive understanding of what's going on in politics in this country today and can give you definitive answers is stone crazy," Philadelphia's Mayor, William J. Green, observed last week.

If that is true of politics in America this year, it is especially true of politics in Pennsylvania — but not especially unusual. Pennsylvania, the scene of Tuesday's Presidential primaries, is historically as unpredictable as it is critical in national politics.

For the front-runners, President Carter and Ronald Reagan, the state represents "a lot of delegates," as Terry Straub, state campaign manager for Mr. Carter, puts it. For the challengers, Senator Edward M. Kennedy and George Bush, Pennsylvania is the make-or-break state that could practically decide the viability of their candidacies.

Four years ago, Jimmy Carter won what turned out to be a decisive Democratic primary victory over Senator Henry M. Jackson. But although Democratic voters hold a large registration edge — 56 percent, as against 40 percent for Republicans — the state just barely favored Mr. Carter over President Ford in the general election a half-year later. And, again despite the Democratic registration edge, Pennsylvania's Governor and two Senators are Republicans.

These facts may be small comfort to political strategists, but they faithfully reflect the complexities of an extremely diverse state, the fourth most populous in the nation. The term "melting pot" derives from steel-making, which, along with the coal industry, was so vital to Pennsylvania's development; the image is apt for the state's population, with its large numbers of Italians, Poles, Germans and other ethnic groups.

The contrasts are dramatic: Pittsburgh, an industrial giant that is home base for several of the nation's largest corporations, and Philadelphia, with its renowned orchestra and art museum, both tend to be Democratic — and to sustain an East-West rivalry that splits the state as sharply as the Democratic-Republican competition. Between the two lie rich farmlands, with a largely conservative outlook; Philadelphia's Main Line, an affluent enclave of blue-bloods; and smaller cities where strongly ethnic blue-collar factory workers predominate.

Although Philadelphia is the nation's fourth-largest city, the political adage that "you have to win Philly to win Pennsylvania" has frequently proven untrue. Nor is a large plurality in Philadelphia necessarily enough. As Mayor Green noted last week, he himself won a 300,000-vote plurality in Philadelphia in his 1976 United States Senate race, but lost the state to Pittsburgh's John H. Heinz 3d.

The Philadelphia-Pittsburgh competition has emerged again this year in the race for the seat being vacated by Pennsylvania's senior Senator, Richard S. Schweiker. The leading contenders are Peter Flaherty, a Democrat and former Pittsburgh Mayor, and Arlen Specter, the Republican former Philadelphia District Attorney.

Head-to-Head Contest

The other primary candidates for Senate include C. DeLores Tucker, a Democrat and former Commonwealth Secretary, and Bob Haabestad, a former Republican state chairman.

In the Presidential primary, Mr. Reagan is strongly favored over Mr. Bush in their first one-on-one race, notwithstanding his showing in 1976 when he captured only 5 percent of the Republican primary vote. Strapped by heavy spending early in the campaign, Mr. Reagan has made few appearances in the state. That, as well as Mr. Bush's hard campaigning, has begun to hurt Mr. Reagan's standing in the polls, but probably not enough to matter. Representative John B. Anderson is not on the ballot but is attempting a write-in effort.

There are 83 Pennsylvania delegates to the Republican National Convention; six will be selected by the Republican State Committee, and the rest will be elected on Tuesday.

In the Democratic race, the latest polls showed a neck-and-neck race between President Carter and Senator Kennedy. The Carter campaign has tried to counter Senator Kennedy's almost continuous presence in the state with a media barrage and appearances by Rosalynn Carter and Vice President Mondale. At stake are 185 delegates, of which 59 will be picked by the Democratic State Committee and 126 will be elected in the primary.

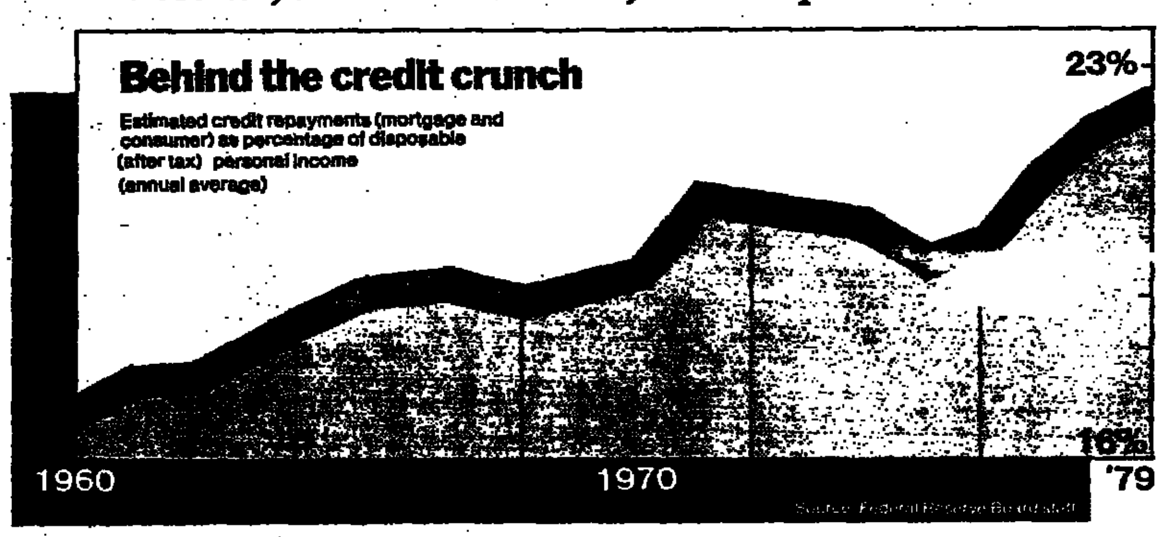
Pennsylvania's primary bars crossover voting and participation of those registered as Independents, so Tuesday's contest will be a pure party choice. In November, however, a Republican nominee might draw considerable support from the blue-collar population, which is as large as the white-collar work force, over the issue of unemployment.

Economic decline is a familiar story for Pennsylvania, and so is population decline. The state has 11.7 million residents, down 70,000 since 1970. In 1950, Pennsylvania held 32 seats in the House of Representatives; today it has 25, and expects to lose two more after the 1980 census.

Nevertheless, Pennsylvania retains powerful political clout. And, because of its diversity, it is considered a good national testing ground. "Pennsylvania is a microcosm of the country," Senator Schweiker says. "It makes it tough for guys that have to carry the state, but it is also an accurate reflection of Americana."

Workers in a Pittsburgh steel mill skim slag from white-hot steel in molds.

Volcker, as Fed Chairman, Has Kept His Fans



'Bank for Banks' Is Cautious In Using Expanded Powers

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON — When Congress created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 as the country's central bank, the idea was that the Fed would be a "bank for banks," an institution that would not intrude in the business lives of individuals.

That aloof detachment has been compromised from time to time, and it is being compromised now in the battle against inflation. Once again the Fed is regulating — albeit less directly than in wartime emergencies — the availability of consumer credit and the willingness of banks to lend to business.

Besides inserting the Fed more palpably into daily economic life, the credit restraint measures adopted on March 14 as part of President Carter's anti-inflation campaign have underscored the influence of Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the seven-member Federal Reserve Board of Governors. Indeed, in the absence of a standout economic policymaker within the Administration, the blunt, growling, cigar-smoking Mr. Volcker is now clearly seen as the most forceful economic-policy official in Washington.

Policing credit is a role he accepts somewhat reluctantly. Mr. Volcker is an economist and, like most economists, he prefers to let markets operate with the least possible regulatory apparatus. Nevertheless, he and the Fed have taken the credit actions they had sought to avoid, and some of the complications they had feared may be cropping up.

One result has been confusion over policy. A few days ago, agricultural leaders attended a "hand-holding" session with the Federal Reserve Board and came away reassured that loans to farmers and ranchers (and small-business people generally) would not be counted against the new guideline to limit annual growth of bank loans to 6 to 9 percent.

But an officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who has been explaining the credit-restraint program to business groups, had a different understanding. "No exceptions," he said. "Not even export credit, small business, agriculture."

Both were right. As Mr. Volcker explained it in an interview, all loans will be counted against the guideline. To exempt some categories outright would be unworkable, he said. But, he added, if a bank — especially a small bank whose loans go chiefly to small business and farmers — can show that such lending is the cause of its exceeding the guideline, then "you've got a truly impregnable defense."

Behind that reasoning is the reality that small-business borrowers — farmers about to begin spring planting, for instance — could be hurt in ways the Administration did not intend. To avoid such harm, the Fed last week expanded its seasonal loan program to help small banks meet such credit needs.

A Hands-On Approach

The very idea of giving banks a guideline on loan growth, and advice on which kinds of borrowers to prefer, represents a departure from the Fed's hands-off approach to managing the supply of bank credit, which accounts for most of the money supply. Normally, the Fed — which consists of the Board of Governors and 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks — is content to expand or shrink the overall volume of funds available for bank lending.

This year, as consumer and producer price rises accelerated to annual rates approaching 20 percent, business borrowers feared that inflation would continue to rise and that a "liquidity crisis" — or money panic, as it was called in the 19th century — would develop. Thus corporations, especially big ones, were putting the bite on banks for bigger lines of credit.

The bankers may know better, Mr. Volcker said, "but competitive pressures force them to do it unless we say it's a no-no." The guideline limit on loan growth of 6 to 9 percent lets a bank officer say no to a borrower and blame the central bank. And however distasteful it may be to the Fed to administer the guideline, it is considered preferable to setting up a panel to review loan applications bank-by-bank.

Similarly, the Fed has had headaches with its plan to curb consumer credit. It requires that 15 percent of increases in some types of credit — bank credit cards, retailers' revolving accounts and overdraft-privilege checking accounts — be deposited in noninterest-earning accounts with the Fed. But the Fed sees this general approach as preferable to its writing detailed regulations [illegible].

The aim in both cases is to discourage extension of credit by making it less profitable, but to let banks and retailers work out the grubby details. So far, some banks have imposed fees on customers who use credit cards and merchants who accept them, but it is not clear whether such steps will make a great difference in credit cost and borrowing volume.

Who Belongs on the List?

In doubt is whether the Federal Reserve will be able to determine compliance with the consumer credit regulations. Its first problem is to identify the retailers — in all, some 5,000 to 7,000 — who must comply with the new consumer credit regulations. The New York Fed, tacitly admitting it didn't know who they were, ran a newspaper advertisement last week that began, "If your company extends credit to customers and had more than $2 million of such credit outstanding on March 14, you should be in contact with your local Federal Reserve Bank."

Unstated, but in the air, is the possibility that the Fed will try to get by for a few months with its present staff in hopes that the consumer credit restraints will be dropped. Officials acknowledge that consumer credit growth was slowing even before March, and seems to be sagging with the drop in retail sales. So why the clamps?

Mr. Volcker has told Congress that the decision originated in the White House, that President Carter invoked the Credit Control Act of 1969 and the Federal Reserve only devised a mechanism for using it. Nancy H. Teeters, a Fed governor, said tightening up on consumer credit was necessary "to break the idea of buy now in anticipation of future inflation" and to "avoid the risk of a lot of personal bankruptcy."

The appointment of Mr. Volcker last summer (he had been president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the second most important job in the system) brought applause from business people, bankers and foreign money centers — and they still are Paul Volcker's biggest fans. A former staff officer of the New York Fed and Undersecretary of the Treasury, Mr. Volcker has a reputation for being forceful, well versed in the money markets, technically innovative and conservative.

Says an old Washington hand with intimate knowledge of the Fed: "The place under Volcker once again has the sense of purpose it lost under Bill Miller." G. William Miller, now Secretary of the Treasury, was President Carter's first appointment to the Fed chairmanship.

Although the Carter Administration forced the Fed to regulate consumer credit, observers say the central bank under Mr. Volcker is probably as independent of White House influence as it ever has been with respect to managing the money supply — that is, largely independent but not absolutely autonomous. Mr. Volcker intends to keep it that way.

Asked if he advises the White House on economic policy generally, Mr. Volcker said: "I don't think it's my responsibility to give them advice across-the-board continually because I don't think it's their responsibility to give me advice continually."

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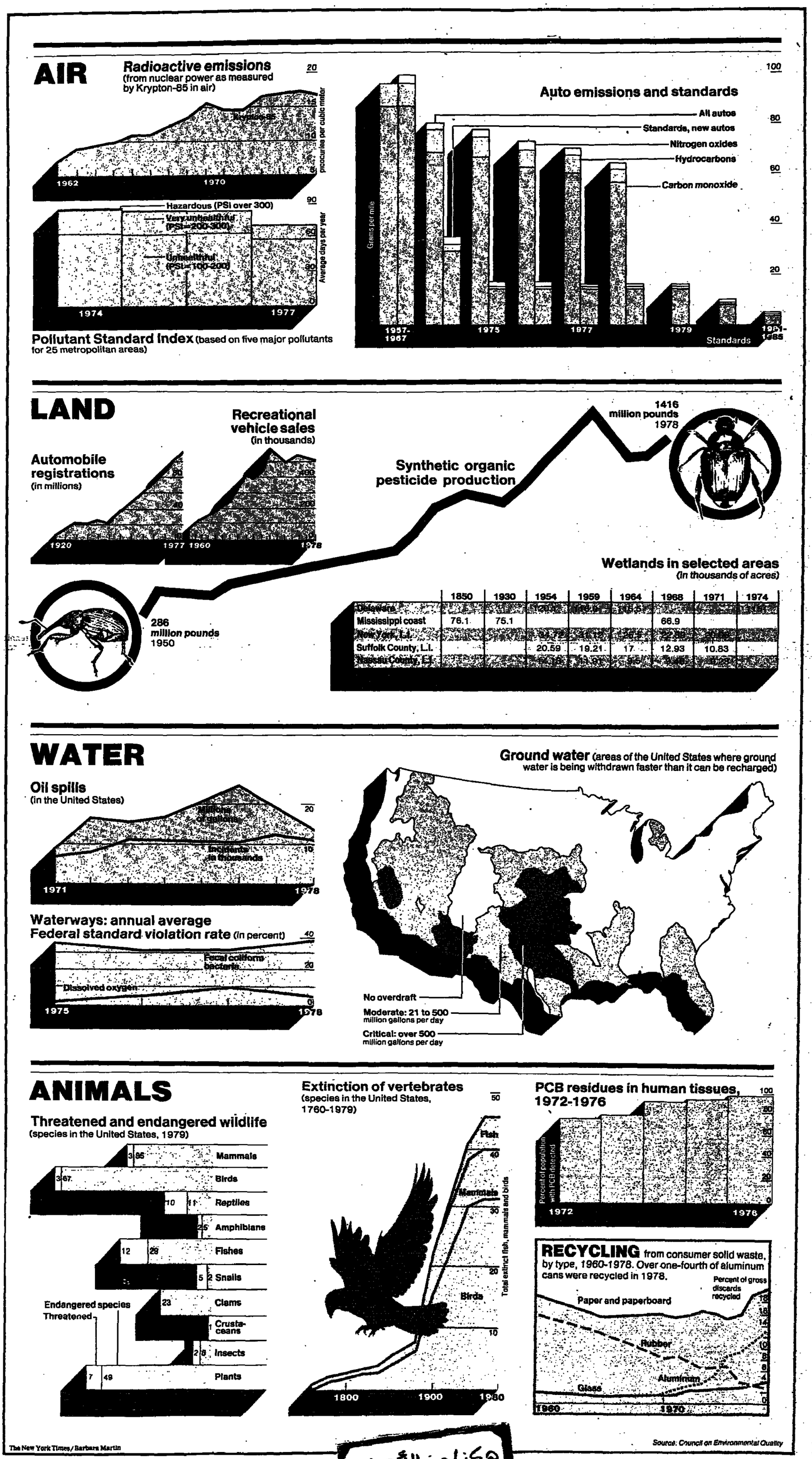
IDEAS & TRENDS Continued

After 10 Years, Earth Day Again: How Well Are We Doing?



Pictorial

By TOM FERRELL

ON the first day of 1970, President Nixon sign National Environmental Policy Act, requir vironmental impact assessments of propose eral actions. On April 22 of that year, enviro talists celebrated Earth Day to draw attention to the fight pollution, protect natural resources and guard health. On Jan. 1 of this year, President Carter's fin cial act of the decade was to proclaim another Earth D the 10th anniversary of the original. On Tuesday, Ear organizers hope to raise mighty hob in hundreds of munities, with everything from sunrise ceremonies rain conferences to aluminum recycling contests.

The years since have been measured by environ legislative landmarks: the Clean Air Act Amendme 1970, setting auto pollutant standards; the Occupa Safety and Health Act of 1970, authorizing Federal place safety standards; the Water Pollution Act of 19 ting the "fishable, swimmable" criterion for the n waters; the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which e an insignificant fish, the snail darter, to put powerful bers of Congress through Herculean contortions to b otherwise routine dam in Tennessee; and a host of oth

Not that regulation by itself can solve all pro Last week, Federal investigators reported that DE cancer-causing growth stimulant banned in cattle as of November, was still widely in use. All the same decade of regulating made the water under the brid any cleaner? In many cases, as the charts on this page yes — somewhat. The President's Council on Enviro tal Quality pointed without much pride, in its 10th ann port, to the fact that "water quality in the United while not showing vast improvement since the early is at least not getting worse" — an assessment with the private National Wildlife Federation agrees. Air decade's success story; in 25 major metropolitan are number of "unhealthful" and "very unhealthful" d clined sharply, though as of 1977 more than two out days were still "unhealthful" in New York and Los An

Perhaps the biggest change wrought by 10 years ronmental striving has been in the consciousness of ing public. Bill Butler, general counsel of the Enviro Defense Fund, draws an analogy with an earlier move "As the civil rights movement of the 1960's height consciousness of the population at large so that in the civil rights considerations automatically became par cial decision-making, so in the 1980's environmental will be an automatic factor in the society's public de making. That, I think, was the major contribution of vironmental movement in the 70's." Douglas M. Cost ministrator of the Environmental Protection A agrees. "Ten years ago there were only a handful of in this country who knew what the word 'ecology' Today every schoolchild is taught ecology. Environ protection is becoming a permanent part of our value system."

Breathing With Care

So far, so good, but the horizon is not clear. The dent's energy message of January asked utilities to c oil consumption in half, mainly by switching to coa could increase sulfur pollution and possibly the incid suspended particulates, from soot on the windowsill t ible specks that lodge in the lungs and stay there. The dent's synthetic fuels program could also contribut pollution. Radioactive levels from nuclear power pla tinue to rise (though they are still only a minuscule p age of the total radiation, most of it from natural s that humans receive).

Feet on the Ground

Despite the recent drop-off in automobile pur Government figures show the national love affair wheel continuing unabated — though the wallowing of the cheap-fuel years is gone.

Though pesticide use continues to rise, to the c many environmentalists, the evil consequences to seem to be on the decline. Figures from the Depart Health, Education and Welfare show the American take of pesticides in 1974 was one-third of its 1966 lev DDT residues in humans have been more than cut since the DDT ban of 1972.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 ga Government a tool to slow down the disappearance biologically productive wetlands. Thirty-one coastal have also adopted wetland protection acts and in places, including densely populated Long Island, w have essentially ceased to disappear.

New Complexities

"Though the 1970's have shown a lot of progress, Jeffrey Knight, conservation director of the San Fra based Friends of the Earth, "they have also show many environmental problems are much more compl require more sophisticated solutions than was ori thought." For one thing, Mr. Knight cites the com energy crunch since the first Arab oil embargo in 19 development that could have been — but was not — foreseen. "Every industry has been using it to argue t vironmental laws should be relaxed," he says, and ad industrial organizations have adopted the same grass lobbying techniques that citizens' issue groups used beginning of the decade. Although Mr. Knight sees potential in solar energy and other renewable resour believes transportation will remain "the hardest i deal with, because you need a portable fuel. There leum is least replaceable."

Time has revealed other problems not dreame 1970. Not until 1975 did New York State first move to p contamination of the Hudson River with PCB's, th and persistent industrial chemical that has been lin cancer, skin diseases and reproductive disorders. On week did the Department of Agriculture, citing a PC dent in Billings, Mont., last summer that eventuall taminated food products in 19 states, announce that it propose a regulation to eliminate PCB's from old equi in meat, poultry and egg processing plants.

Two weeks ago Mr. Costle called for Federal ac acid rain, an environmental threat first recognized 1972. One of Mr. Costle's chief concerns is what found to be toxic next; he cites a recent study show chemicals in Cincinnati's drinking water, "about 90 p of which didn't even exist 20 years ago."

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The Economy

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Measuring the Recession to Come

GEOFFREY H. MOORE

It is mounting that the pro- down in the United States turning into recession.

Though the National Bureau of Research, which is the offi- of recessions, has not yet recession stamp, the cur- down is already more serious of the three postwar slow- that did not turn into recessions. indicators would now place it the milder of the six previous that were officially rated as re- And the Commerce Depart- index of leading economic indi- which usually anticipates fu- vements in output and employ- has already declined as much as this stage in the average of the six recessions.

ations are no novelty in the States. One in 1980 would be the that goes back to 1834.

each recession starts from a peculiar to it. Some of these have a moderating influence, the reverse. Among the factors likely to moderate a 1980 reces- the favorable trend in invento- and and on order, and the cur- length of leading indicators in tories.

tories themselves are not espe- when expressed in physical related to the physical vol- sales. For manufacturing and a whole the ratio of physical to sales in February was the its year-ago level and also the levels reached prior to 1975 recession. Hence inventory still be a problem.

many companies have already working on the solution, by reduc- outstanding orders. Total in- on hand and on order began last September. Of course, of getting inventories under itself depresses production, of the problem is behind us.

ations are often international in and when they are it makes domestically because of of export markets. So far the indicators for our major trad- ners have been stronger than although there are hints in markets that the "American may be catching.

ing indicators for other indus- tries, compiled by the Center ernational Business Cycle Re- of Rutgers University, moved ly during 1978 and 1979. These like those for the United give advance warning of slow- recession in the countries con- since United States exports de- part on the level of demand the foreign countries' indica- as leading indicators with re- our exports.

Strong growth in United States during 1979 was consistent with this relationship. At the end of the year the leading indexes for Canada, Britain, West Germany, France, and Japan were still at high levels, although the rate of advance had diminished in some countries. So far they are not signaling an international recession; hence export prospects are still a plus factor in the American outlook.

However, among the special factors operating on the downside is the unusually high level of interest rates. Housing starts have already reacted strongly, with a bigger decline since the slowdown began than in eight of the nine previous episodes. The efforts to reduce inventories stem in part from the high cost of financing them. Other commitments where financing costs are significant are likely to be cut back or postponed.

The upward trend in interest rates has become worldwide, partly as a consequence of the general increase in the rate of inflation. It would not be surprising, therefore, for declines in indicators sensitive to financing costs to spread across countries, though so far this has not become apparent.

In terms of the American economy, while some earlier periods of sluggishness have been followed by renewed growth, most have turned into recessions. Ten indicators tracked by the Rutgers center give a rating to the current period in comparison with each of the earlier periods after the same number of months had elapsed.

Until late last year, most of them were rating the current slowdown in the same class as the slowdowns that did not become recessions. Now, according to the latest rating released by the center last week, only one indicator (non-farm employment) is still suggesting a slowdown without recession. Seven rate the current period as a mild recession, while two indicators — housing starts and real retail sales — are saying sharp recession.

The March figures for housing starts, released last week, were 47 percent below their level at the start of the current slowdown, in December 1978, a bigger drop than in any of the preceeding six recessions over the same interval. In short, nine of the 10 indicators are pointing to recession.

These results are based upon the changes that have already occurred in the indicators in comparison with their past performance, not upon forecasts of what may happen to them in the months ahead.

A composite index that includes the most reliable early-warning indicators, such as new orders, the average workweek, stock prices, liquid assets, and inventory change, has been moving down for more than a year, and has now dropped as much as it did in the average of the six preceeding recessions.

If the recession turns out to be "average," what will it be like? For one thing, it would be the seventh since 1948, a period for which there are good records and thus good comparisons. Four of the preceding six recessions lasted 10 or 11 months, one expired in eight months, and the other dragged on for 16. The smallest, largest, and average decline in some of the major indicators are as follows:

Indicator	Smallest Decline	Largest Decline	Average Decline
Real G.N.P.	-1%	-6%	-3%
Industrial Production	-7	-15	-11
Non-Farm Employment	-2	-5	-3
Unemployment Rate*	+2	+4	+3

* Percentage points

As one can see, if this recession turns out to be average, most industries would, at some stage, be cutting back a number of employees on their payrolls. The 3-point rise in the unemployment rate would mean 3 million fewer jobs, and 3 million more job seekers.

At the same time, an "average" recession would cut profits and reduce some costs of production, especially the cost of borrowing and the cost of materials. The rate of increase in labor and other costs of production per unit of output would diminish in such a recession, and so would the rate of advance in the general price level.

We've never had an "average" recession, of course. Something new is always added. Then too, averages are not good guides when they fail to pick up trends.

Employment, for example, has become steadier in recessions. The percentage decline in non-farm jobs in the 1973-75 recession, was only about half as large as in the first postwar recession (1948-1949). The main reason is the shift toward industries that are less vulnerable to recession.

In manufacturing and construction, the risk of losing one's job is greater than in the service industries such as retailing or education. In 1929 two-thirds of the nation's work force was engaged in producing goods, one-third in services. Now it is just the other way around. One third of a nation, in Franklin Roosevelt's phrase, has switched to steadier jobs. This will help to alleviate a 1980 recession.

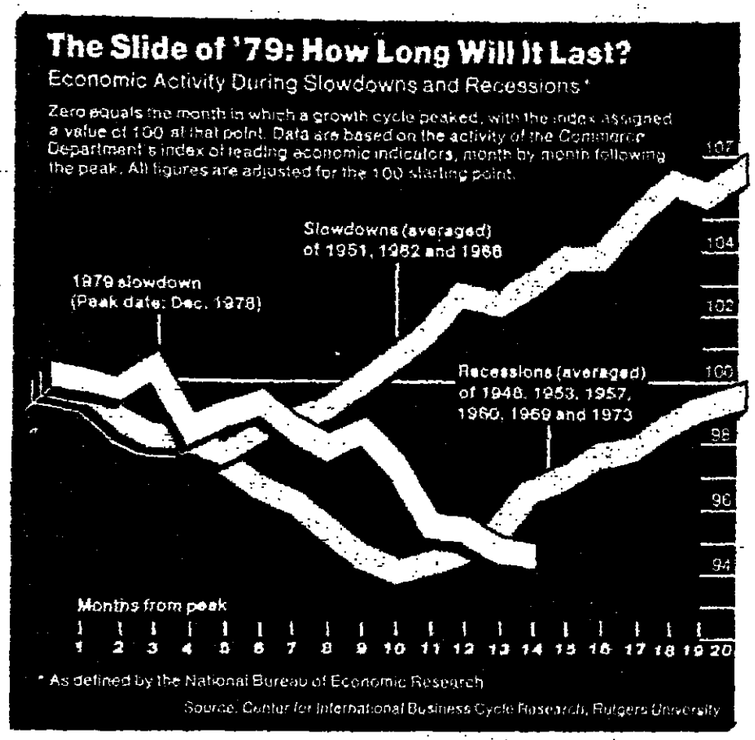
Business cycle records are conclusive on one point: slowdowns and recessions reduce inflation.

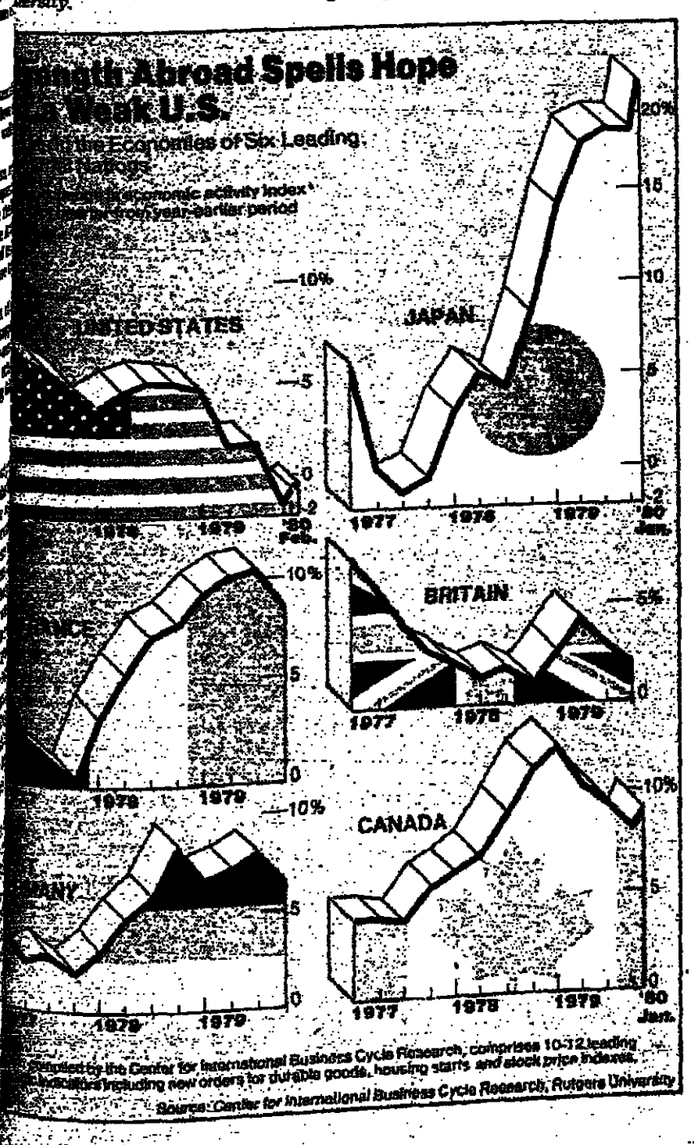
Downswings in the rate of inflation that cut the rate by at least 2 percentage points and lasted at least a year have occurred eight times since 1947. Every one of them was associated with a slowdown or recession and none occurred at other times. The downswings were important. They reduced the inflation rate as much as the intervening upswings raised it, and they did it faster. The downswings accomplished in 12 years what the upswings took 20 years to bring about.

Price increases tend to cluster and feed on one another when the conditions for them are right. Recessions don't provide those conditions.

The continued advance in the overall inflation rate into the early months of 1980 can thus be viewed as a response to the unusually long upswing in economic activity that preceded it, together with the accompanying easy monetary and credit conditions. With credit tightening and a slowdown turning into recession, prices in some markets are beginning to soften, cost-saving moves by business enterprises are taking hold, and profit margins are being shaved. In the "average recession" described above, a lower inflation rate is the light at the end of the tunnel.

Geoffrey H. Moore, a former director of business cycle research at the National Bureau of Economic Research and a member of its business cycle dating committee, is director of the Center for International Business Cycle Research of Rutgers University.





The Line at the Bankruptcy Counter — Growing

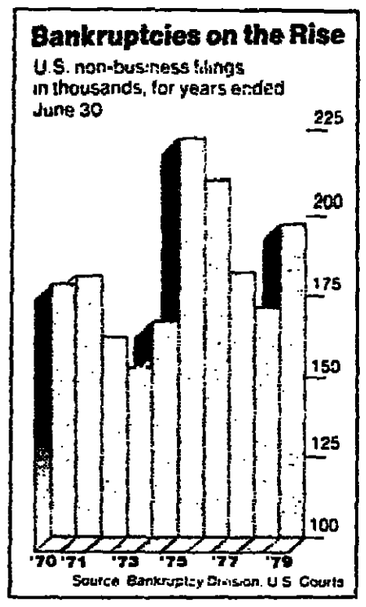
"How many people are affected by Ford closing a plant?" said Irving H. Picard. "Five to six hundred of the people at the Mahwah plant live in Rockland County. Three months from now when they go off unemployment, where are they going to go? To bankruptcy court."

Mr. Picard, the United States trustee of Federal Bankruptcy Courts for the Southern District of New York, including Rockland County, was talking about the ripple effects of bad economic news, such as the Ford Motor Company's announcement last week that it would shut down its Mahwah, N.J., plant. With prices continuing their upward climb, the recession proceeding apace and severe credit-tightening on the horizon, bankruptcies are snowballing.

The nation's business and personal bankruptcy filings in February totaled 29,228. That's up 81 percent from February of 1979, following a 70 percent rise in January over the year-earlier period. It looks as though 1980 will break the previous record, set in 1975, of more than 250,000 filings.

Non-business bankruptcies appear to be major contributors to the flood, particularly now that the more liberal Federal bankruptcy code offers better breaks to individuals. In Mr. Picard's district in 1978, just 29 individuals filed under Chapter XIII of the law, while in the six months from Oct. 1 — the start of the new code — to the end of last month, there were 150 Chapter XIII filings.

Business filings, which started the year at a slower pace, are on the rise now as well, Mr. Picard said.



The range of people who file is broader, too, encompassing professionals and blue-collar workers, employed and unemployed alike.

"We're seeing debtors in Chapter VII with much higher salaries than in the past," Mr. Picard said. "We had two recently with salaries in the $100,000 vicinity. Both are no-asset cases."

"We're beginning to see professionals filing," he continued. "They have a lot of credit and can't pay their bills, they may be without jobs, they may believe this is a propitious time to do it and take advantage of the more liberal Federal exemption. And we're seeing people with liabilities of $15-$20,000 and incomes of $4-5,000."

The reasons? "Well, the recession is here," said Kent Presson, assistant to the Administrative Office division chief of the Federal Bankruptcy Courts in Washington. "It's a combination of everything — high interest rates, real-estate markets, layoffs. It's a dramatic increase and it looks like this trend is continuing."

"In business cases," said Mr. Picard, "we're seeing some debtors paying in excess of 20 percent to borrow money. It's hard to put your money to work when you're paying more than 20 percent." And because lenders are paying more, he said, they are requiring stricter compliance with loan agreements from debtors and are more reluctant to renew loans.

The credit squeeze, he said, "cuts both ways. We hope it will encourage people to be more cautious in taking credit." But, he said, an increase in monthly payments on installment loans could have an adverse impact.

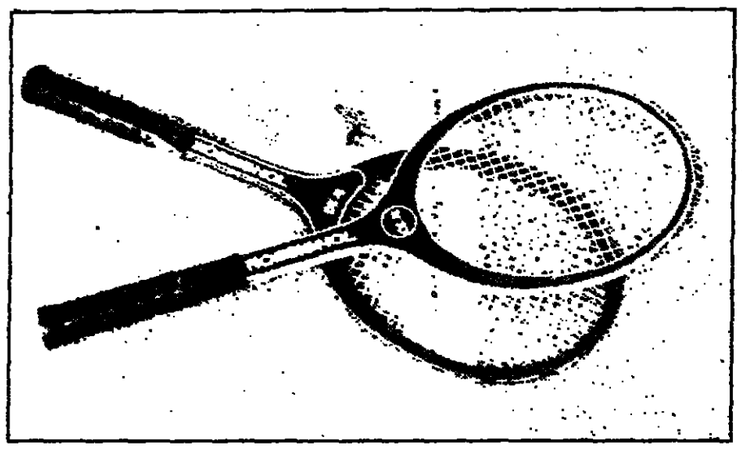
"There is still a hesitancy to file," he said. "But if the unemployment rate goes up, if we get into a deeper recession combined with inflation — well, you know what that means."

Shakeout in Tennis, Equipment Side

The glory years for American tennis retailers have come and gone.

In 1975, when the clock struck 12 in the industry, racket sales were at a high of 9.2 million units a year. By 1976 that figure had dropped to 8.5 million, and in 1978 only 4.9 million rackets left the shelves. And as rackets fared, for the most part, so too did clothing and accessories, as a sport that had suddenly bloomed seemed to wilt in an equal hurry.

But now the worst seems to be over for those dealers that survived. "We don't have all of the numbers yet," says Tom Doyle, the man who counts sales for the National Sporting Goods Association. "But it looks to us as if tennis has stabilized as a market." According to him, the industry probably held its own last year, as manufacturers adjusted to the post-boom needs of tennis consumers.



For some, the bottoming-out was actually a boon. "Dealers consolidate when times get tough," says Hilton Gluck, the products manager for tennis at A.M.F. Head, a manufacturer whose sales of tennis apparel are reportedly up 30 percent this year. "There was a tremendous amount of oversaturation in the market toward the end of the decade. Once it peaked, and the boom was over, a lot of the marginal resources began dropping out of the market. It was possible to benefit from that.

"And I'll tell you what," he adds. "As a salesman, the lack of that kind of business always hurts. But as a tennis player I like it fine. Maybe now I can get a court."

THE MARKETS

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

The bond market served notice last Wednesday that talk of its demise was premature. After collapsing in recent months — and causing a number of money managers to collapse in sympathy — the bond market staged its biggest single-day rally on record. Some long-term Government securities jumped 5 points, or $50 for each $1,000 bond, in that memorable session.

The fixed-income market keyed its advance to the likelihood of an imminent recession, and the accompanying expectation that interest rates, and inflation, might be headed down. That same day, however, the Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 12 points as the stock market decided that recession, with its implications for declining corporate profits and shrinking cash dividends, was bad news.

Dropping every day of the week, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 763.40 with a loss of 28.15 points.

It was a week that also saw the first crack in the dike for the record prime lending rate at 20 percent. The Chase Manhattan Bank led the way by reducing its prime rate to 19¾ percent. (By Friday, a number of major New York City banks had lowered their prime rate to 19½ percent.)

If any one person could claim credit for touching off Wednesday's explosion in bond prices, it was Henry Kaufman, partner at Salomon Brothers and its chief economist.

Before trading opened that morning, Mr. Kaufman distributed a memorandum to his firm's portfolio managers. The opening sentence was balm to a bond dealer's heart: "In light of recent developments, it is now likely that money rates have reached their cyclical peaks and will decline irregularly."

As for general business prospects, Mr. Kaufman took the view that "we are at the precipice of another economic recession."

That's the sort of observation that sends jitters through the stock market. Even the bond market, after its stellar performance on Wednesday, pulled back in price during the week's final two sessions. However, the announcement of a decline in the money-supply figures late Friday touched off another spirited rally in as the bond market once again focussed on hopes that inflation is being dealt with.

Have short-term interest rates really peaked?

At the outset of last week, the Merrill Lynch Market Letter, while staking no claims that it had the answer in hand, did offer an analysis of rate peaks over six previous cycles and how various stock groups fared three months and six months later.

Logically enough, it found that among the top performing sectors — relative to the overall market — were those groups particularly sensitive to a declining trend in interest rates. (Yields on top-grade commercial paper were used as the proxy for rates.) Thus, in the past, groups that fared relatively well included electric and gas utilities, telephone companies, banks and property-casualty insurers.

"Other groups that usually did better than the market in such periods were foods, drugs, cosmetics, soaps, aerospace, building materials, entertainment and office equipment," the publication stated. "The office equipment group, however, fared worse than the market after the last two peaks in interest rates.

"Groups with the poorest record of outperforming the market included automobiles, household appliances and home furnishings. Other weak spots were railroads and domestic oil companies."

Thus, it comes as no great surprise that many stockbrokers, along with their customers, are crossing their fingers in hopes of an interest rate rally. The theory is that once a decline in rates becomes apparent, the stock market will celebrate that event with rising prices.

However, if history is any guide, any such recovery might enjoy only a short life. Other studies of the stock market's mercurial past show that a peak in interest rates typically ushers in a recession and that equity prices usually do not hit bottom until some months after the peak in rates.

Thus, in the previous cycle, although commercial paper rates hit their high in July 1974, the stock market took until December of that year to reach its nadir.

Meanwhile, in Buffalo, N.Y., a closed-end investment company that came through 1979 with flying colors held its annual meeting Thursday. Last year, the Niagara Share Corporation saw its net asset value per share, adjusted for a capital gain distribution, climb 52 percent.

Growth of capital is the main investment objective of Niagara Share, whose own shares have traded on the New York Stock Exchange for a quarter-century. With this objective in mind, the company concentrates its investments in selected industries.

So how does the investment future look to Niagara?

Robert J. A. Irwin, president, said that the portfolio continues to contain large stock positions in such sectors as petroleum and petroleum service, trading companies, electronics, gold, metals and selected foreign commitments.

This emphasis, Mr. Irwin told stockholders, reflects management's belief that inflation will be a key market factor for a considerable number of years.

Among portfolio newcomers in the March quarter were CPC International, Cominco Ltd., Delhi International Oil, Loral Corporation, Phelps Dodge and St. Joe Minerals. Also appearing for the first time in the portfolio were a number of foreign securities. Niagara Share, taking a global view, first invested part of its money overseas in 1958.

Issues eliminated included Champion Spark Plug, Plantronics, Rollins Burdick Hunter, Squibb and Thomas & Betts, among others.

Meanwhile, some of Wall Street's best-known stocks came in for a rather bumpy week.

The nation's twin automotive giants encountered selling pressure. Both General Motors and Ford Motor sank Friday to their lowest prices in a years.

The reasons included production cutbacks, plant closings and employee layoffs. In addition, some Wall Street analysts last week forecast an earnings deficit and a dividend cut in 1980 for Ford and also lowered profit estimates for G.M., noting that a reduced dividend is also possible for that company. Meanwhile, the specter of declining unit output for these two manufacturers does not bode well in coming months for a vast array of supplier companies to the car-making industry.

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED APRIL 18, 1980
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
IBM s	2,449,200	51¼	— 2¼
Amer T&T	1,741,400	50⅝	+ ½
Texaco Inc	1,571,800	32⅝	— 1⅞
Exxon	1,378,900	56⅝	— ⅜
SonyCorp	1,328,100	7¾	— ⅛
TexUtil	1,238,400	18⅜	+ ½
GenMotors	1,205,400	49⅞	— 3⅜
Mobil s	1,188,400	67⅝	— 1¼
GenTel&El	1,157,900	27	+ 1¾
FordMot	1,080,500	23¼	— 3⅛
OccidentPet	1,065,200	21⅛	— 1¾
FedNatMtg	1,054,200	14	+ ¾
Boeing s	1,038,200	34	— 5¼
MidSouUt	908,500	13	+ ⅝
FlaPowLt	886,000	26⅝	+ 1⅞

The New York Stock Exchange

STOCK VOLUME
(4 P.M. New York Close)

	1980	1979	1978
Monday	23,064,920	28,049,050	63,492,530
Tuesday	26,672,150	29,246,510	38,967,890
Wednesday	39,728,450	29,514,170	35,063,270
Thursday	32,777,410	31,124,660	43,227,020
Friday	26,889,980	28,830,730	31,538,940
Total week	149,132,910	146,785,120	212,289,560
Year to date	3,393,643,177	2,180,547,195	1,786,946,626

MARKET BREADTH

	This Week	Prev. Week
Advances	787	1,383
Declines	1,187	589
Total Issues	2,116	2,088
New Highs	19	21
New Lows	138	197

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

New York Stock Exchange

	High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Chng.
Indust.	66.79	16	64.38	18	64.38	-2.56
Transp.	49.76	14	47.10	18	47.10	-2.89
Utils.	35.83	18	35.01	15	35.73	+0.44
Finance	58.15	16	56.79	17	56.95	-1.29
Composite	58.95	16	57.21	18	57.21	-1.79

Standard & Poor's

	High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Chng.
400 Indust.	117.08	16	111.83	18	112.44	-3.59
20 Transp.	15.12	14	14.05	18	14.12	-0.89
40 Utils.	49.74	18	47.35	15	49.19	+0.86
40 Financial	11.80	16	11.36	17	11.44	-0.30
500 Stocks	104.32	16	99.97	18	100.55	-3.24

Dow Jones

	High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Chng.
30 Indust.	794.88	16	760.32	18	763.40	-28.15
20 Transp.	251.27	16	236.66	18	238.17	-12.51
15 Utils.	108.19	16	104.97	15	106.60	+0.17
65 Comb.	289.81	16	277.64	18	279.02	-9.56

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

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Mr. Carter Gets His Recession

President Carter seems satisfied with the way his "anti-inflation program" is working. Unemployment is rising. *Housing is in a severe slump.* Autos are depressed. Hooray for recession at last. In today's topsy-turvy world, all this bad news is pronounced good for us. Recession is the yellow brick road to price stability. The sooner traveled, the better.

Although the Carter Administration has never described its anti-inflation strategy quite so bluntly, the recession that the President heralded at his news conference Thursday is in fact the centerpiece of his economic program. The other elements — the feeble and widely ignored voluntary wage-price guidelines and a largely symbolic effort to balance the next Federal budget — hardly count.

That means that great pain and losses of wealth will now be incurred for no lasting benefit. The recession will temporarily drive down the inflationary fever; an unstable 10 percent will sound safer than today's 18 percent or the threat of 25. But recession is not an anti-inflation policy worthy of the name. A deep slump that is allowed to drag on long enough could, in theory, weaken the economy until the pressure for ever higher wages and prices expires. But no democratic society can hold to such a brutal policy for long. President Ford brought on the worst recession since the Great Depression to get inflation down from 12 percent to 5 percent. How much more suffering would it take to wring out today's rate? What would happen to the poor, the unemployed — and to struggling cities — if the nation held that course for years?

Merely to ask the question suggests the limits on this Carter "strategy." Long before a recession could really tame inflation, the social stress it causes would force the Federal Government to pump up the economy again. And history demonstrates that at the end of that pumping, inflation would be higher still, making 1979-80 look like the good old days. Such strategies may save Presidents, but not the rest of us.

•

There is no sure way out of the pit into which the United States has fallen. But there is one long and bearable path upon which the President should at last embark. He ought to admit that his wage-price program is a wreck. Its rules are vague and difficult to comprehend. *Its managers are demoralized.* Toss out this charade and, in a mood of national emergency, command the cooperation of labor and business leaders in a new wage-price policy. Because it has to hold back and roll down wages and prices, such a policy has not seemed attractive to individual sectors of the economy. But the recession now begun will soon be even less popular. An incomes policy can be made attractive if it offers tax incentives to encourage wage moderation. It could be especially effective in a recession, when market forces pull in the same downward direction.

But the Carter Administration remains deaf to this alternative. *It is trying to keep* its exhausted incomes policy afloat by merely inflating the guidelines. The "permissible" wages have already been raised too high. Now a similar inflation is planned for the suggested prices. Last week's oversized wage settlement in the steel industry brought not a word of concern from a White House struggling to win the Pennsylvania primary. Mr. Carter pretends to be satisfied that recession alone will undo inflation — or that it will, at least, seem to be doing so until November.

Past the Point of No Result

In painting the country into a corner on Iran, President Carter is at least using a steady stroke. *There's no* mistaking the predicament he has chosen for the United States: in six or eight weeks, there will either be meaningful negotiations to have the hostages finally released or a blockade will have to be mounted. Menacing words can always be redefined, but this President will be running for his political life, held to his threats by *his campaign. Only an otherworldly Imam could* refuse to take him seriously.

There, of course, is the rub. Where morality is recognized as fallible, reason can usually find a way. What more can these hostages possibly do for Iran? Draw attention to its hatred of the Shah and its grievance against his American sponsors? Fire up the mobs to assure the mullahs' dominance in Iranian politics? Advertise Khomeiniism as the only purely anti-capitalist, anti-Marxist Moslem ideology? All that has been achieved, and apologies and tribute from America could still be had. Is being victimized really more important to this old man even than being victorious?

Could be. In which case tense days are at hand. Sooner or later some Iranian — or Soviet — ship might challenge Mr. Carter's blockade, or his mines, and someone could get hurt, including the hostages. Whatever economic pain can be inflicted would in any case take months to register. It would fall heaviest on Iran's middle class, which wants most to be rid of the hostages and maybe Khomeini, too. The Russians will offer themselves as the Ayatollah's selfless friends. And if Iran were nonetheless crippled, it could fall apart into ethnic provinces, with the Soviet Union and *Iraq leading the charge of foreign protectors.*

Mr. Carter has left himself no way out because he wants all who dread this prospect — Europeans, Moslems, at least some Iranians and maybe even Russians — to get to Khomeini somehow, fast. The allies are thus driven to join in the pressure against Iran, if only because a blockade would produce the same result at higher risk. If Iran's revolution has hidden reserves of rationality, they will now emerge.

But a rescue from showdown is by no means certain. That is why the choice of this course was not easy. The alternative was inaction, further bowing before an officially sponsored terrorism, more *dilution of* America's power and a real risk of uncontrollable jingoism among Americans. Mr. Carter chose the politically safer course, but the arguments for it were by no means only political. And it is not as if Ronald Reagan or Ayatollah Khomeini were refusing to play politics with the hostages.

Besides hoping that the worst will somehow be averted, Americans should do themselves the favor of declaring now how they rate Mr. Carter's choice. We think on balance that it was right; the safety of diplomats, the position of the United States and the freedom of the hostages make this an honorable gamble. Those who think otherwise, and especially those who would *profit politically from the policy's failure, ought to say* on the way to the brink what they would do. Some candidates have belabored alleged misjudgments of last fall or winter. But now what, if not this?

Cole's Law

We have a friend who says that the only law without a loophole is Parkinson's Law, which holds that work expands to fill the time allotted to it. For us, in the deadline business, it often seems to work the other way: time constricts to contain the work that fills it. Either way the principle is inexorable. Of course, there are those who insist that the *truly* relentless law is Murphy's, which holds that if anything can go wrong, it will. We like to think we can control our actions and environment well enough to keep Murphy's Law from operating. But it's hard.

We are ready, however, to promulgate a new law. It has revealed itself many times in many places. We found an example the other day in reading how the Gang of Four is to be dealt with in China.

Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping, asked when the gang would be brought to trial, said, "as early as possible." But *he could not give a date because* "we must make the necessary preparations from the legal standpoint." When asked if the four could win freedom through trial, he replied, "Oh no, the people won't agree to it." Their crimes were too atrocious, he said; the gang could be convicted "with our eyes closed."

So the new "socialist legality" that ostensibly went into effect last January seems already to be going the way of Democracy Wall. It is evidently to be pretty much ignored in Peking's most heralded prosecution. Which doesn't surprise us and which is, besides, just the kind of thing the Gang of Four might have done.

When any generally desirable code is drawn up only to be shredded in the real world, we call that Cole's Law. With pepper, mayonnaise, parsley and a few slices of carrot, it makes a very tasty side dish and goes especially well with baloney.

Topics

Charge and Recharge

Presidential Credit

On his 1979 tax return, President Carter deducted $45.04 in interest on credit cards. When does a President use a credit card?

Maybe there is an indirect explanation. Mrs. Carter slipped out for some shopping. Or the President, attracted by all those leaflets stuffed in with the bills, charged some mail-order purchases — though it's not clear why he would want a socket wrench kit or a matched raincoat-tote bag-umbrella set, $2.49 a month!

What's impossible to imagine is a President in a store, waiting while the clerk calls in the account number and is told, "Carter, James Earl, credit rating check, double-check" or whatever the plastic password is. It's also hard to imagine when a President would even use cash. It's not that Mr. Carter, the man who carried his own garment bag, would have trouble acting normally among ordinary citizens — but that ordinary citizens do not act normally around a President.

The rich and famous rarely pick up checks — Governors Harriman and Rockefeller come particularly to mind. Often, they don't even carry money. They don't have to. Ordinary people, caught up in a sense of occasion or generosity, rush to the rescue. Buying a celebrity's lunch is something to brag about. And even if a President should go to a restaurant or store and actually sign a credit card charge slip, it would never get sent in for collection. Somebody would keep it, for the autograph.

■

Sartre's Exit

We've been reminded in recent days of how thoroughly many Americans disliked Jean-Paul Sartre. His existentialism struck them as cold. As a novelist he lacked the humanity of Camus; as a philosopher, the power of Heidegger; as a dramatist, well, there were better. And politically — impossible. We remember Americans during the Vietnam War who, although they opposed the war, still couldn't stand Sartre. He seemed contemptuous and, in his Marxism, arrogant. It was typical of him to have once said about a rival, Raymond Aron, "An anti-Communist is a dog."

Yet Sartre's last political causes defied those images. He decided, despite long support for the Vietnamese Communists, that the brutal expulsion of ethnic Chinese could not be ignored. He supported efforts to have ships pick up the boat people. He went (hand in hand with Raymond Aron, no less) to plead for admitting more refugees to France. Sartre said that politically the refugees might be his adversaries. "Humanity, we must do everything to save them." He was a more interesting man than old foes may recall.

Letters

The American People vs. Iran

To the Editor:

One of the Iranian diplomats, as he left the U.S., was quoted as saying: "... Iran has plenty of friends among the American people."

I don't know how widespread that belief is within the several Iranian establishments, a belief that it is only U.S. Government officials (and President Carter, in particular), who are distressed about the inhumane and illegal treatment of the hostages and their families.

I do know that it is our President's job to marshal public opinion so that there can be no doubt about the sentiment and the will of the American people. Peaceful parades, demonstrations, petitions of the citizenry might carry a more compelling message to Iran, to our adversaries elsewhere and to our allies than all of the saber-rattling or Chamberlain-style appeasement of our super-centralized diplomacy.

It is tempting to bemoan the fact that those Americans who have been so quick to pick up the cobblestones against injustice, illegality and oppression are condoning the suffering of innocent victims and their families by their silence and apathy — tempting but as nonproductive as a leadership that cannot rally a nation even for a cause as righteous as this one.

We have been exhorted not to interfere with the President's handling of the hostage crisis. But the absence of interference is not the only or most effective support that "we, the people" have to offer. There must be something more that we Americans can do besides ringing church bells at noon.

I am not so much interested in having the President come out of the Rose Garden to defend himself against accusations about the way he has handled the kidnapping of American citizens. I am more interested in having him come out of the garden to lead his people in an unqualified, unconditional demand for the release of the victims.

Try us, Mr. President. If it works, you will still get the credit for solving the problem. Many chief executive officers in the private sector have learned that they and a handful of aides cannot solve the really trouble-some problems their corporations face — a much wider, committed constituency is needed.

PETER P. GIL
Cambridge, Mass., April 9, 1980

Hans-Georg Rauch

'Where Are the Voices Of Arab Moderation?'

To the Editor:

Your description of the terrorists who attacked Misgav Am as "members of an extremist faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization" ["Palestinians Betrayed," editorial April 9] raises fundamental questions about the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including this one overriding interrogatory: Where are the voices of Arab moderation?

If there are any moderates within the P.L.O. (or for that matter anywhere in the Arab world, with the exception of Egypt), where are they hiding? Where is the Arab equivalent of Israel's "Peace Now" movement? Where are the spontaneous demonstrations in Riyadh, Baghdad, Amman, Damascus, etc., demanding that the Arab League's members end their irrational 32-year-old war against Israel?

Where are the Arab "doves?" Are they in the P.L.O.? Is there any kind of faction in the P.L.O. that is anything other than extremist? By its own charter, the P.L.O., a United Nations observer, is committed to the destruction of Israel, a United Nations member. The myth of P.L.O. moderation is only part of a larger mythology which sees three million Israelis as a threat to 100 million Arabs.

Those who now see moderation in the P.L.O. where none exists merely delude themselves. Let them not be blinded by their thirst for oil. For those nations which court terrorists and appease extremists are sowing the seeds of a terrible destruction. And their fate shall be to have neither oil nor peace.

SHIRLEY I. LEVITON
National President
National Council of Jewish Women
New York, April 9, 1980

Anti-Nuclear Strike

To the Editor:

The New York City transit strike has made a strong anti-nuclear statement: It clearly shows that evacuation in the event of a nuclear accident is impossible.

The traffic jams and chaos that occurred during the strike were massive. If a nuclear accident did occur, the jams would be worse since no one would be walking or riding bicycles. And while there was no panic during the strike, this certainly would not be so in the case of a nuclear disaster.

Imagine if Indian Point were to melt down.

ANDREW TAUBER
Lexington, Mass., April 12, 1980

When a Liberal Turns to Reagan

To the Editor:

We could hardly find sympathy for the anonymous 34-year-old lawyer who, despite his liberal background, feels compelled to cast his vote for Ronald Reagan (letter April 13).

As two 24-year-old members of the so-called Me Generation who, together, have an income of half of that writer's, we are also affected and dismayed by the ineptitude of the current Administration and its lack of effective economic programs. However, our real disappointment comes from seeing yet another me[illegible] of the 60's youth movement fall into the mainstream of the upper middle class.

Perhaps he doesn't recall, but we distinctly remember looking to his generation for future leadership. And here he is, voting for a standard-bearer of arch-conservativism.

While we find some comfort in his refusal to link his name publicly with Reagan's, we remind him that the link he will form with Reagan in the booth, though private, will h[illegible] greater impact.

FREDDA COHEN, ERIC NU[illegible]
New York, April [illegible]

•

To the Editor:

The Yale lawyer earning $50[illegible] plans to vote for Reagan becau[illegible] "mad as hell" but does not wa[illegible] "publicly identified" with [illegible] may be more adept at arth[illegible] problems than at finding solut[illegible] [illegible] his anger and [illegible] tion be channeled into some[illegible] while endeavors (which he w[illegible] be embarrassed to be identifi[illegible] to help improve urban living.

Perhaps a course in livin[illegible] one's means might also be [illegible] since the degree of his econo[illegible] tration seems out of line wit[illegible] come. Many make it on less [illegible] more balanced outlook on life a[illegible] voting judgment.

GERAL[illegible]
White Plains, Apri[illegible]

Remember Carte[illegible] Great Yemen Cri[illegible]

To the Editor:

It is now a year after th[illegible] Yemen crisis of 1979, when Pr[illegible] Carter announced his decision [illegible] $390 million worth of arms t[illegible] Yemen in order to save that [illegible] from imminent conquest by [illegible] South Yemen.

Mr. Carter found the need [illegible] arms to "nur" Yemen so de[illegible] that he did not submit the arms [illegible] Congress, as required by the Ar[illegible] port Control Act. Instead, he in[illegible] provision of that act authoriz[illegible] President to go ahead on his ow[illegible] emergency exists which requir[illegible] sale in the national security i[illegible] of the United States."

This anniversary provides a[illegible] priate opportunity to consid[illegible] subsequently happened to M[illegible] ter's "emergency."

In the year since, negotiat[illegible] tween the two Yemens, already [illegible] way when the emergency [illegible] clared, have turned into un[illegible] talks. Colonel Ali Abdullah Sa[illegible] President of "our" Yemen, ha[illegible] an arms agreement with [illegible] Soviet tanks, planes and rocket[illegible] ers have arrived in North Yeme[illegible]

Saudi Arabia, disturbed by [illegible] of events, has cut back its fina[illegible] to North Yemen. The Americ[illegible] aircraft, M-60 tanks, Vulcan [illegible] fense systems, so imprudently [illegible] to North Yemen, may well, a[illegible] spin of the dial, end up poinl[illegible] Saudis, if not at us. An ill-co[illegible] policy, rashly initiated, d[illegible] gressional consideration and [illegible] *has proved a dismal flop.*

One lesson surely is the dun[illegible] bent upon Congress not to coll[illegible] cry uncle whenever a rattled [illegible] cal President claims there i[illegible] emergency somewhere.

Because Congress let Mr. Ca[illegible] away with his great Yemen [illegible] *gency in April 1979, the Presi[illegible]* not hesitate to go through a[illegible] the same act on an ominously [illegible] scale with the "Carter Doctr[illegible] January 1980 — again panick[illegible] geration of foreign crisis, agai[illegible] tation for domestic political [illegible] again anticlimax.

As Falstaff observed long ag[illegible] cible feeble" is not the best m[illegible] the conduct of life.

ARTHUR SCHLESIN[illegible]
New York, April [illegible]

The writer is Albert Schwei[illegible] fessor of the Humanities at C[illegible] versity of New York.

Beyond the U.S. Boycott of the Moscow Olympics

To the Editor:

Let's try to get the Moscow Olympics question into some larger perspectives — and go on a step from there.

President Carter and others have quoted published Soviet statements asserting that sports are an instrument of Soviet world politics. This is a *fact*, which has been abundantly illustrated by Soviet actions: Sports are subsidized by the Government; good athletes are privileged citizens; the Russians constantly boast of the acceptance of their athletes in Western competition.

Now, we have always known this. We have tolerated pitting our amateurs against Russian professionals for these reasons:

• We are good sports, proud of our athletes and willing to let them take their chances against Russian professionals.

• Athletic, cultural and scientific exchanges would, we have hoped, enable us to penetrate and pacify the fierce, suspicious secrecy of Russian life.

• Our policy since World War II has been to try to diminish Russian paranoia with kindness and patience. So we *accept their professionals.* This welcoming tolerance, we have hoped, would in time soften their harshness toward us capitalistic-imperialistic devils.

This policy has been practiced for so long that it has become automatic to the West. Finally we are realizing that it has not worked, that we have been victimized by it. So let us reconsider the whole policy:

• Of course boycott the Moscow Olympics.

• Reconsider *all* other sports, cultural and scientific exchanges from which the Soviets profit more than we do.

If we have fair exchanges in music, *dance, theater and circuses* — both publicity- and dollar-wise — let them continue. But what about Russian and other Iron Curtain tennis players competing in Western and Japanese tournaments that award *millions* of dollars in prizes? Do the Soviets finance equal prizes at home and welcome our tennis players to them? If not — and the answer clearly is that they do not — why should we continue to let them exploit and plunder us?

What does their professional hockey *team earn when it plays a series of* matches in the United States? Do we have opportunities for equal earnings in Russia? If not, let us stop the nonsense.

We may get some small credit with our allies for being Mr. Nice Guy (though it does not, in the scale of action, apparently balance their fear of Russia), but in Russia surely they laugh at our innocence while they go on with their carrot-and-stick expansionistic imperialism. Appeasement Berlin-style, 1936 — must we repeat it in 1980?

CHARLES C. WALCUTT
Great Neck, L.I., April 14, 1980

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To the Editor:

In her April 13 letter, Olga Korbut, the Soviet gymnastics star, says she "learned with surprise that American athletes, even without being asked their opinion, are being barred from participating in the [illegible] Is Miss Korbut implying th[illegible] country athletes (or ballet [illegible] scientists, musicians and wri[illegible] never prevented from goin[illegible] they wish by the benign an[illegible] Soviet Government, that in[illegible] politics does not rule the move[illegible] practically every living thing?

Miss Korbut should stick to [illegible] tics and abandon her attempt[illegible] ing propaganda.

PAUL A. RIT[illegible]
New York, Apri[illegible]

•

To the Editor:

Olga Korbut is very selecti[illegible] indignation over Olympic boyc[illegible] did not hear her voice raised [illegible] when Russia boycotted th[illegible] Olympics because they were b[illegible] rael.

PHILIP J[illegible]
Woodside, N.Y., Apri[illegible]

The Times welcomes letter[illegible] readers. Letters for publicati[illegible] include the writer's name, [illegible] and telephone number. Becau[illegible] large volume of mail receive[illegible] gret that we are unable to [illegible] edge or to return unpublished [illegible]

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Hans-Georg Rauch

Earth Day

By Gladwin Hill

LOS ANGELES — Tuesday will bring observances of the 10th anniversary of the first Earth Day, and with them, I hope, a requiem for the notion that the environmental revolution is some sort of transitory fad.

A question some are sure to ask skeptically in the less-frenetic atmosphere of 1980 is, "What ever happened to all the environmental enthusiasm we saw in 1970?" — the inference being that somehow the bottom has dropped out. The answer to that question is simple and impressive: Environmental concern has become institutionalized; it is now an integral part of the national fabric.

Laws and regulations on environmental matters would fill several five-foot shelves. Few sizable projects at the Federal, state and even local levels now are launched without environmental-impact assessments. The Environmental Protection Agency is among the largest Federal regulatory entities, with 10,000 employees. The Council on Environmental Quality has become a governmental fixture, advising the White House and Congress on policies. On Capitol Hill, the "environmental lobby" is considered one of the most influential. In partisan politics, environmental issues figure all the way from Presidential campaigns down to city council elections, and repeatedly have tipped close Congressional and gubernatorial contests. Every sizable corporation now has to have an environmental division and to devote a lot of time and thought to impacts and policies. Environmental organizations are growing in membership and scope. National opinion surveys have consistently shown sustained public desire for environmental improvement, even at appreciable cost.

The delusion that environmental concern was an evanescent aberration rested on three myths that still becloud understanding of just what is going on.

Myth No. 1: Environmental quality is an absolute, like pregnancy — you either have it or not. This is a convenient misconstruction for opponents of environmental reforms because it sets the stage for false alternatives: "Environment or Economic Development," "Environment or Jobs," where no mutual exclusivity exists. Environmental quality essentially is a *relative* matter — a question of choices and tradeoffs. Nobody questions that homes, factories and highways have to be built, trees chopped down, ores mined. The issue, in each case, is simply: What environmental sacrifices, if any, are involved, and are they worth the result — or is there another way the result could be achieved?

Myth No. 2: "Environmentalism" is an elitist enthusiasm of a small minority of "bird-watchers" and members of arcane groups like the Sierra Club. While conservation organizations have given great impetus to environmental progress, most of them have existed for generations as voices crying in the wilderness. It was not until events such as the 1969 Santa Barbara oil-well blowout generated a tidal wave of public concern about conditions that the environmental revolution burgeoned. Only this grass-roots constituency made possible the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and ensuing legislation.

Myth No. 3: Environmental reform is a monolithic, unified, integrated "movement" engaged in an Armageddon-like conflict with other values from which it will emerge triumphant or crushed. A casual glance will show that the quest for environmental quality is an immensely ramified, far-flung, fragmented array of efforts on thousands of fronts, ranging from protecting endangered species and corralling oil spills to controlling carcinogenic chemicals and reducing excessive birth rates. Each day brings countless advances and setbacks, and it is impossible at any given moment to tote up a scorecard and say that "environment," in the short run, is gaining or losing ground.

Because "environment" is not some absolute state of grace but an infinite series of choices on how we alter our natural heritage, the quest for environmental quality is not a cause that can ever be counted as "won," so that everybody can sit back and forget about it. But it is a cause that cannot be lost, given reasonably wise choices. One way or another the effort will continue. The record of 10 years shows plainly that the crystallization of public concern evinced in Earth Day 1970 was a bell that cannot be unrung.

Gladwin Hill, former national environmental correspondent of The New York Times, is author of "Madman in a Lifeboat: Issues of the Environmental Crisis."

WASHINGTON

Canada's Startling Question

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19 — The Governor General of Canada asked a startling question this week. But Washington was so preoccupied with events — or nonevents — in Iran and Afghanistan, and in the political struggles between Sadat and Begin, that his question was scarcely noticed.

"Will Canada still exist as a country at the end of this decade," asked Governor General Edward Schreyer at the opening session of Parliament in Ottawa, "or will it have been broken up by the tensions of our past and recent history?"

To most people around here, this is a silly question — sort of like asking whether the Atlantic will be an ocean at the end of the 1980's. But the fact that it could even be asked in Ottawa and ignored in Washington is significant.

For one thing, it shows how Washington tends to focus on distant disasters and forget about its neighbors. By now, we recognize every hair in the Ayatollah's beard. We publish the remarks of President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh in Teheran as if they made sense.

But in Canada, René Lévesque sets May 20 as the date for a referendum on whether to give his government a mandate to negotiate independence and equal partnership with the rest of Canada and it gets almost as much attention in the American press as the Mexican President's forthcoming visit to Cuba (which, incidentally, is also not unimportant).

Nobody should suppose that the Quebec referendum does not have the attention of the highest officials of the Carter Administration. Secretary of State Vance is going to Ottawa next week to meet the members of the new Government of Prime Minister Trudeau, and no doubt he will mention in private and in passing that something seems to be coming up in Quebec, but this is clearly none of our official business.

However, there is nothing in the U.S. or Canadian Constitutions that forbids anybody's making one or two observations about the Governor General's question, or even from sending a few affectionate remarks to our friends above the Canadian border.

While we don't want to interfere, it's a little hard down here to be indifferent to the Governor General's question, even if Trudeau put him up to it. Canada wasn't indifferent when Mr. Lincoln insisted that he would preserve the union of the United States even at the risk of war between the states.

And without being cheeky about it, the unity of Canada is, in a way, "our business." A careful check of the world map, which nobody around here seems to look at much these days, tends to show that Canada is nearer to the United States geographically than Iran or even Afghanistan.

Canada is our strategic shield, lying between this country and the Soviet Union. It is our most important trading partner. And maybe even more important, if we ever get around to defending our common civilization instead of dividing over the hot pursuit of tuna near the U.S.-Canadian border, it is our dearest friend.

In these parts, one must be careful about Canadian politics. It's not that we have anything against René Lévesque in the United States, or his notion of a Canadian commonwealth of independent states. We fiddled with that idea at Philadelphia in the 18th century, and for almost 200 years, from Jefferson and Madison to George Wallace — which is quite a distance — we experimented with the doctrine of states' rights.

Obviously, the United States has to deal with the threat to its strategic interests around the major source of oil in the Middle East, it must continue with unceasing effort on behalf of the hostages in Iran, and it must attention to the tragic differences between Israel and the Arab states. But as the Governor General's question in Ottawa indicates, there are also some fundamental and neglected problems nearer home.

Washington has not been paying adequate attention to these questions along our borders, in Mexico and the Caribbean as well as in Canada. It is suffering from what used to be called "Afghanistanism" which meant concentrating on mysterious faraway places about which nobody knew anything in order to divert attention from the problems, say, of New York City or Cleveland.

The Governor General of Canada has at least made us think — or has he? — and the turmoil of the other hostages in Colombia in South America and the revolutionary demonstrations in El Salvador and the troubled relations between Carter and President López Portillo in Mexico — have to make us wonder whether we are paying enough attention in Washington to our own neighbors.

Actually, René Lévesque has done us all a favor by dramatizing the dangers of division in Canada and in the rest of the hemisphere, and by making us pay attention to the things that unite us closer to home.

IN THE NATION

The Ayes Have It

By Tom Wicker

April 19 — There are at good reasons why Repre- John Anderson should not run ent as an independent, and only two why he should. But in Presidential fashion, Mr. appears to have decided that have it," as long as his is one

strong argument against an race is that Mr. Anderson be accused by the Demo- probably by the Republicans "spoiler" on an ego trip. He it will be charged, but can the election of Ronald Rea- Jimmy Carter, depending on aking the charge), or throw on into the House of Repre-

not only a potent issue in it- country where the two-party considered almost a part of tion (which it certainly is also reinforces the second gument against an independ- the nearly automatic as- of most Americans that a y or independent candidate is candidate with no real chance a Presidential politics, none nor have many in state and al races.

ular ex-President — Theodore — running on a formally or- third-party ticket, that of the Progressives — couldn't 1912, it may well be asked, es John Anderson — a virtual three months ago — think he an independent in 1980?

rd argument against Mr. An- apparent plan is that the al election system is far tly stacked against a third- an independent candidacy s when Teddy Roosevelt tried ago. This year, Mr. Ander- ly will have the usual great getting on the ballot in many tates — he's already missed the deadline in five, including Ohio — but he will not be eligible for Federal campaign subsidy until after the campaign, if then.

He will nonetheless have to abide by the Federal contribution limit — $1,000 per person. That means that he would be fortunate to raise $10 to $12 million to compete with major-party candidates who will each have 29.4 million taxpayers' dollars with which to campaign.

Nor is it clear that, as an independent, he would be included in televised campaign debates. Independents and third parties were ruled out in 1976, and that may be considered a precedent by the sponsors, presumably the League of Women Voters. And even if the league wanted to include Mr. Anderson, Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan or both might refuse to appear if he were invited.

Mr. Anderson knows all this and by all reports is about to forge ahead anyway — primarily for the excellent reason that perhaps never, certainly not since the Truman-Dewey election of 1948, has the nation been offered a major party choice so unpopular as that between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. Half those responding to a recent New York Times/CBS News Poll expressed unhappiness with that choice — which suggests the potential of those who might vote for another plausible candidate if one were available.

That poll showed 18 percent for Mr. Anderson; an earlier Gallup Poll gave him 21 percent. Precedents for independents and third parties suggest that these figures will decline as the election nears; on the other hand, they are within striking distance of a third of the popular vote in a three-man race, in which neither of the other two candidates is dominant.

Mr. Carter, moreover, appears to be sinking with or without Mr. Anderson in the race. Mr. Reagan now leads him in most polls, his job-approval rating is declining, the issue of the hostages in Iran appears finally to be going against him. And by his own admission the economy has dipped into recession — yet, despite his optimistic predictions at his recent news conference, inflation rages on; this combination does not usually make a winning formula.

Mr. Reagan appears to be gaining strength — although such a hip-shooter as he runs the constant danger of wounding himself with ill-chosen words. But the more he looks like a winner over Mr. Carter even in a two-man race, the less the Democrats will be able to make the "spoiler" issue seem plausible, and the more favor Mr. Anderson might gain among liberals, independents and even Republicans opposed to Mr. Reagan.

The other good reason why Mr. Anderson should run is that his would be a sensible and useful presence in the race — and not just to push such innovative proposals as his plan to raise the gasoline tax to insure conservation and finance a huge Social Security payroll tax cut. He could also have a sort of balance-wheel effect.

A Reagan-Carter campaign, for example, could become uncomfortably hawkish, with Mr. Reagan urging stringent military action against Iran and President Carter feeling himself forced actually to take such action or lose the election. Mr. Anderson's campaign so far suggests that in that case his would be a calm and restraining third voice, reminding his opponents that not all Americans are eager for war.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mideast Ambiguities

By Mohammed Heikal

D. — It is widely believed in world that Israel is no more cal gendarme for the protec- Western — especially United interests in the Middle East. belief overlooks the fact that tion of Israel was not simply me of a Western plan to es- bridgehead on the Eastern the Mediterranean, but its origins in a religious- tical-cum-historical ever much one may disa- its validity.

fair, it must be pointed out Americans and Israelis s helped foster this belief. ample, a favorite argument by the Americans in their to pull the Arabs away Soviet Union is that only the tes can deliver Israel. The for their part, have made statements that would orroborate the United States ch as the late Prime Minis- Eshkol's threat that "the n Fleet in the Mediterranean strategic reserve in face of

perhaps this belief that led Anwar el-Sadat to state re- that 99 percent of the cards dle East game were held by ed States. This was unfair not the Americans but also to the who were thus stripped of an ent will.

discussed this assumption sident Sadat. On one occa- Henry A. Kissinger's di- was in full swing, I ventured le the United States had an t role to play in a Middle tlement, there were limits to rage that it could exert on Is- Sadat disagreed. "Listen," that man" (meaning Mr.) "is the only person who that woman" (meaning , the late Prime Minister) "to get out of the occupied territories and have her comply."

But this scenario, I objected, made no provision for the effect of local wills on the course of a regional conflict. I reminded the President that when, in 1972, he expelled 15,000 Soviet experts from Egypt, he demonstrated how important the will of a local protagonist could be. By the same token, if Israel ever felt the Zionist enterprise to be threatened by any United States Administration, it would not hesitate to turn against its erstwhile ally.

Soon after this conversation took place, President Sadat announced that not 99 percent but 100 percent of the cards were held by the Americans.

Even more startling, some Arab parties opposing his present policies agree with him on that particular point, which raises an ambiguity that requires clarification.

It was because of the ambiguity of its role in the Camp David peace negotiations that the United States failed not only to secure a comprehensive Middle East peace but also to make any new friends in the region — appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, it lost many of its old friends.

The shortcomings of Camp David are now quite obvious. Even the part actually implemented, dealing with Israel's withdrawal from two-thirds of Sinai, was exorbitantly expensive in terms of both Egypt's isolation from the rest of the Arab world and the United States' strategic interest in securing the stability of a key region in its confrontation with the Soviet Union.

As to the other part of the Camp David package, with the Palestinian autonomy talks conducted in the absence of the subject of these talks they are unlikely to produce anything more, before the May 26 deadline, than a figleaf to avoid admitting failure.

The ambiguity contained in the notion that the United States holds 100 percent of the cards will become more and more costly until ultimately the United States will find itself torn between one of two courses: either to admit defeat or to be committed to produce what it cannot deliver.

The only way out of this dilemma is for the United States to weigh its priorities and interests and declare — only declare — an unambiguous position in the Middle East, as it has done in other regions of the world.

In Western Europe, for example, its position is so clearly spelled out that all the players know the United States will not tolerate Communist parties' sharing power in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

Only in the Middle East, which is no less important for American interests, is the United States deliberately ambiguous, in the best tradition of Britain's imperial diplomacy.

But this British talent came to a sorry end in an age in which the revolution in communication has made the world a global village.

As Dean Acheson said: "Britain has lost an empire and is still searching for a role."

Mohammed Heikal, an Egyptian journalist, is a guest columnist.

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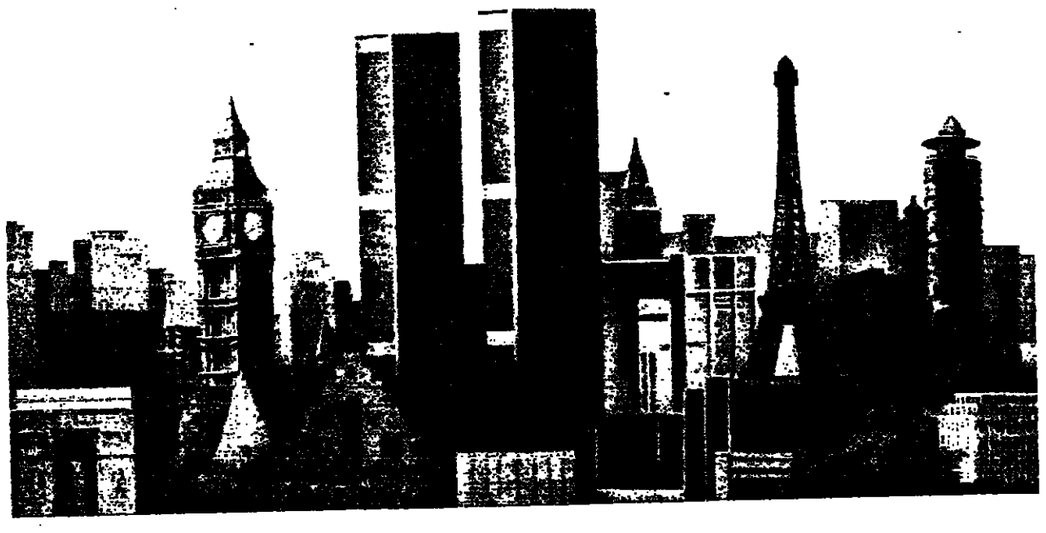

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Arts & Leisure

'First Edition' LPs Are 'Collectibles'

By SAM H. SHIRAKAWA

Did you get the original cast album of "Flahooley" when it was first issued in 1951? How about "Hazel Flagg" in its initial release? Perhaps you own a mint copy of the infamous "butcher boys" album with the Beatles posing in butcher smocks amid chunks of meat and dismembered limbs of dolls on the cover.

If you're nodding "yes" to any of the above, you might like to know that you own one or more of the most valuable *long-play recordings* ever made. All of these records cost about $5 when they were first issued. Today, these first-edition copies can fetch upwards of $100 each if they are in mint condition.

Vintage or rare LP's don't as yet bring monetary returns *equal to the* sums commanded by art objects, but they are rapidly joining the ranks of "the collectibles," along with such diverse esoterica as Art Deco chinaware and old magazines. Like most items that are only beginning to gain surrender value, there is currently no reliable system for evaluating the worth of first-issue LP's.

"A lot depends on where you live," says Dave Ginsburg of Golden Oldies, one of several Manhattan record shops that deal in vintage LP's. "If you don't have contact with the record traffic, and you need something to complete your collection of, say, Elvis or the Beatles, you have to pay whatever the guy who has it demands.

"I remember a guy a couple of years ago, called me from Texas about a very rare 10-inch Elvis album. I told him I had it, but the price on it was $1,200. He said he'd be in to pick it up in about four hours. I thought he was crazy, but sure enough, he was in my store four hours later shelling out the greenbacks for it. He got right back into his private jet *with it and went home.*

"Of course, the numbers on that record were re-issued about a year later, and the price went down to $600 on another copy I had that was in even better shape. But some fans will still pay that much for the first edition."

Anyone who thinks he has valuable LP's can learn a number of important lessons from this anecdote. First, the price you may have to pay for an out-of-print record can vary widely, depending on how much you know about current "going rates," and who you know that is willing to buy, sell or trade. Second, the surrender value of a rare record can drop considerably if it is reissued commercially in any form. Third, the condition of a desirable recording always has a strong bearing on how much you have to pay or get for it. Fourth, dealers inevitably offer less and charge more for such disks because of their overhead costs.

Some of the confusion, though, has been cleared up in the pop and soundtrack areas of out-of-print records by Jerry Osborne's "Record Album Price Guide." The operative word in this title is "Guide." The author makes it clear that the prices he lists are those that he knows have been paid. They are not meant to be official or absolute, but informative and relative. Collectors should not regard the book as a bible, although many do for want of any other standard. The book merely serves to show how some records compare with others in the prices they *may* command.

Nonetheless, a number of out-of-print recordings are distinguished by the extraordinary prices they can bring. The most famous but probably apocryphal recording of the LP age is the soundtrack of the "Caine Mutiny." The original release was withdrawn shortly after it was put on the market because of a dispute over who should get royalties since the recording reportedly included dialogue as well as music. No more than five copies of it are said to exist, and more than $2,000 has been offered for a mint pressing.

In the rock and pop areas, Elvis remains king. More of his early and hard-to-get recordings command higher prices than any other pop artist — Sinatra notwithstanding. The French RCA release of his "Good Rockin' Tonight," for example, brought $1,500 to certain shrewd dealers before it was re-issued several years ago. His "Aloha From Hawaii" made in 1973, still garners about $900 from Elvis fans who need it badly enough, and any of his disks for the Sun label very early in his career will bring as much as $600 each.

Labels, in fact, can also play a big part in the sale value of a vintage LP, especially if the names of certain artists are on them. Nowhere is this more the case than in jazz recordings. Collectors specializing in this category keep a sharp eye out for defunct labels like Storyville, Debut, Transition and Dial. A mint copy of almost any jazz title on these labels can fetch between $35 and $80, and a clean copy (including jacket) of the legendary "Jazz at Massey Hall" usually goes for over $100.

But labels are hardly the prime interest to a true jazz-record collector. The sight of early first-issues by Miles Davis, Lester Young, Cecil Taylor and the two Charlies — Mingus and Parker — are certain to elicit wallet-producing reactions from conditioned jazz buffs.

On the rock group side, the Beatles *still are the most sought-after team of* them all. Aside from their "butcher boys" album, returns on mint copies of their earliest recordings are becoming increasingly hefty. But some other groups from the 1950's and 60's that have slipped down into the obscurity of Memory Lane for most of us have never been forgotten by quite a number of rock-and-roll fans. Do you remember Kenny and the Kasuals? Did you jive to the beat of the Kinks? If you bought any of their albums and managed to resist playing them too often, they are certain to be worth up to $300 each. The Moving Sidewalks on Tantara could net you $146 on a $4 investment. The British release of David Bowie's "Man of Music, Man of Words" with Bowie reclining in drag on a couch is said to be worth at least $200 to a rabid Bowie freak.

If the pop and rock areas are populated with the wealthiest vintage LP collectors, the original-cast and soundtrack categories boast the most eccentrics. Why, for instance, is there now such a rush on for the soundtrack to "The Sons of Katie Elder"? Part of the answer, *naturally, is that John* Wayne's death now makes all the soundtracks of his films "historical" and therefore valuable to some people who wish to maintain parts of their past in which he was significant for any number of reasons. But what makes the "Katie Elder" album such a prize is that it is the only commercial soundtrack of his films in which the Duke can be heard singing. For $35 to $60 a Wayne fan will earn the privilege of keeping this part of his past alive indefinitely.

About the same cost range is paid by film buffs for the tracks and early studio recordings of three stars who really *could* sing. The eternal nightingale among these, of course, is Judy Garland, but there are very few truly "rare" Garland recordings because her career was so exhaustively documented.

Almost every original-cast album eventually accrues some sort of surrender value because they are issued in relatively small quantities, but a few of them have achieved blue-chip status, again for reasons not always connected with their musical or dramatic values. Certainly "Make a Wish," "Hazel Flagg," and "Flahooley" had a couple of hit songs, but their enduring excitement for musical-comedy mavens seems to rest largely on the "camp" fame later achieved by the likes of Barbara Cook, Yma Sumac and Nanette Fabray, whose youthful appearances are documented in these recordings. *"Smiling the Boy Fell Dead," "O, Say Can You See!"* and "Parade" are also in this category, but the specifics pertaining to their intense demand are best known to those who have paid up to $250 each for mint copies, even though some of them have been reissued.

Of the Broadway musicals that have become classics, only the British cast album of "South Pacific" starring Wilbur Evans and *Mary Martin* has become regarded as "collectible." But two extremely rare 45-r.p.m. disks containing songs ("Loneliness of Evening" and "My Girl Back Home") that were cut from the show can enable their owners to invest in quite a few possible blue-chip albums of the future should they care to part with them.

In the classical area, the market for vintage LP's drops dramatically in comparison to pop and soundtrack recordings. "People who collect classical LP's are much more performance-oriented," says Albert Ten Brink, Manager of Ludus Tonalis, a second-hand record shop in the Village that specializes in serious music. "Most of my customers are scholars and individuals who need the original release because no other recordings of a particular work are available. Otherwise, they'd *gladly settle for a reissue at regular or* budget prices."

Nonetheless, classical collectors will pay proportionately large sums for certain deleted recordings, and these fall into two basic categories — vocal and otherwise. Among the former, the most consistently prized vintage disks are 10-inch releases from the early 1950's, many of which have never been reissued. RCA's transfers of Grace *Moore singing operatic arias*, Margaret Truman attempting to do the same, and Pacific's album entitled "Frasquita" with Conchita Supervia are among the most sought-after vintage LP's, but none of them fetch more than $50. The first volume of EMI's "The Record of Singing," however, has received offers of $1,200 and more from archive vocal buffs who missed buying this 12-record set when it was released in a limited edition in 1977.

Since records are primarily a product of industry rather than the unique work of individual artists, it will probably be a long time before they become rare enough to rank with the priceless relics of past ages or even with antique furniture. At the moment, the main standard for the value of vintage records is the same as for most "collectibles" that are *under 75 years old:* they are, or may be wanted by, somebody else. It is perhaps an indictment of our times that the possible return on a collectible recording so frequently bears no relation to its artistic merit. Indeed, the day may be coming when listening to and enjoying records have little to do with how or why we collect them.

Sam H. Shirakawa writes frequently about recordings.

FILM VIEW

VINCENT CANBY

The Rise of the German Cinema

With this year's foreign-film Oscar safely won by "The Tin Drum," Volker Schlöndorff's big, meticulously detailed screen adaptation of Günter Grass's fantastic epic of a novel, it appears that we are at last entering the decade of the German cinema. Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "The Marriage of Maria Braun" has already found audiences all over the country (though they are small in comparison with those for French or Italian pictures). The films of Werner Herzog and Wim Wenders are now a regular part of our repertory programs, and Mr. Wenders is currently at work on his first American film, "Hammet," being produced by Francis Ford Coppola.

Why is it that some decades appear to be dominated by the films of one country instead of another? Are there particular conditions that suddenly propel one group of nationals to heights of creative activity while other groups languish? When they occur, are those conditions the same in each succeeding country?

Sometimes there are no answers, only questions.

The late 50's and early 60's were dominated by English filmmakers like Tony Richardson ("Look Back in Anger," "Tom Jones," "A Taste of Honey"), Karel Reisz ("Saturday Night and Sunday Morning"), John Schlesinger ("Billy Liar," "Darling") and David Lean ("The Bridge on the *River Kwai*"). *It was a time when Alec* Guinness, Peter Sellers and Terry-Thomas could not make a bad comedy if they tried. Vitality was apparent everywhere. It seemed unstoppable. Then suddenly it stopped. Why? It's too easy to put it down to a mass exodus to Hollywood or to economic conditions or even to fatigue.

The films of France's New Wave directors illuminated the sixties, but I *still don't know why a handful of major* directors, each with different interests and talents, should appear on the same scene at more or less the same time. The sixties were a golden time, what with Francois Truffaut's making "Shoot the Piano Player," "Jules and Jim" and "Soft Skin," Jean-Luc Godard's turning out "Les Carabiniers," "La Chinoise," "Vive Sa Vie" and "Weekend," Claude Chabrol's discovering his wife, Stephane Audran, on film in "Les Biches" and "La Femme Infidele," and Eric Rohmer's beginning his Six Moral Tales with "My Night at Maud's."

Although Mr. Truffaut, Mr. Godard, Mr. Chabrol and Mr. Rohmer were friends and, as film critics, shared a strong disaffection for the kind of films being manufactured by the French movie establishment, they pursued different obsessions to different ends when making movies.

Near the end of the sixties, there was a brief period of extraordinary film making excitement in Czechoslovakia when Milos Forman, Ivan Passer, Jiri Menzel and Jan Nemec, among others, began making movies with such enthusiasm, wit and ease you might have thought they'd invented the form. They could flourish because of the political thaw, but what were the conditions that produced them in the first place, that, in effect, had them standing by and ready to shoot as soon as the thaw began?

If the international film scene of the seventies belonged to any one group of filmmakers, I suppose it would be to the Italians, if only for the rise of Bernardo Bertolucci with "The Conformist" and "Last Tango in Paris" and Lina Wertmuller with "Love and Anarchy," "Swept Away" and "Seven Beauties." Though Mr. Bertolucci and Miss Wertmuller have recently fallen on lean times, they were responsible for much of the excitement to be found *in the Italian cinema, whose reputa*tion, otherwise, was dependent on the works of such veterans as Federico Fellini, Luchino Visconti and Michelangelo Antonioni — Roberto Rossellini, by then, having turned his back on the commercial cinema.

At the moment, there are only two Italian films playing first run in New York: Marcello Fondato's sex farce, "The Immortal Bachelor," and Francesco Rosi's bookish "Eboli," based on Carlo Levi's "Christ Stopped at Eboli." Miss Wertmuller's "Blood Feud," which opened in February, lasted only a few weeks. England is represented exclusively by "The Wicker Man," a modish horror movie about a cult that practices the ultimate communion (cannibalism).

There have been a number of French films available here, but they have been as uniformly uninteresting as a line of meter maids. (At this writing, I have not seen Jean-Charles Tachella's new movie, "Soupcon.") Costa-Gavras's "Clair de Femme" is a very solemn romantic movie that is, unintentionally, *hilarious. There's nothing* really wrong with Philippe de Broca's "Incorrigible," except that he's made the same picture too many times before. The state of French films is best defined, I think, by the fact that the most successful French import of all time is apparently "Cage aux Folles," a 1930's Broadway domestic farce updated by having its middle-aged couple played by two men.

On the other hand, the films coming out of Germany are exuberantly original and artistically risky and, more than the films being made in any other country at the moment, obsessed with the world in which the filmmakers have found themselves. Only Klaus Kirschner's brilliant, austere "Mozart: A Childhood Chronicle," which is largely a reading of letters that passed among the members of the composer's *family, attends to history, but this is* history of a very personal kind.

Both Wim Wenders ("The American Friend," "The Wrong Move," "The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick") and Peter Handke ("The Left-Handed Woman") are experimenting with new kinds of film narrative, with movies that attempt to communicate the meaning of contemporary life by distilling reality until it looks and sounds quite unreal. Werner Herzog ("Kaspar Hauser," "Stroszek"), the poet of the new German cinema, finds our civilization a bad joke, which is reflected in his fondness for characters who are grotesque or damaged and in this way more in touch with reality than the rest of us.

The Orson Welles of the group is Rainer Werner Fassbinder ("The Marriage of Maria Braun"), a prodigiously talented and prolific filmmaker who loudly proclaims his admiration for Douglas Sirk but whose early films recall the work of Jean-Luc Godard and whose best films suggest that he is in the process of creating a cinematic equivalent to the theater of Bertolt Brecht.

Volker Schlondorff appears to be the most conventional member of the new German cinema, but that's a little like saying that Chico Marx was the most sane of the three Marx Brothers. Comparatives don't tell the entire story — that is, that Mr. Schlondorff is one of the most active members of a most unusual collection of new film talents.

A scene from Volker Schoödorrff's "The Tin Drum" — "Beautifully made"

All of these German directors belong to a generation that was born just before, during or after World War II. The rise and fall of the Third Reich is in their experience, but they may not remember it first hand, which may explain the intensity with which they search for meanings of it and of the post-war "economic miracle" that appears to have been the reward for those heady years of fascism, genocide and military defeat.

"The Tin Drum" covers nearly half a *century of German history as seen* through the dispassionate eyes of Oskar Matzerath, a little boy who, at age 3, decides to stop growing, thus to stay out of the mainstream of German bourgeois life. The movie is huge in its scope and is superbly acted, especially by 12-year-old David Bennent, who, in the course of the movie, plays Oskar from the time he emerges from the womb until, in his early 20's at the end *of the war, he elects to resume his* growth.

"The Tin Drum" is beautifully made, but it is less important as a movie than as an attempt to realize the extraordinary visions that originally were Günter Grass's.

Most of the Schlondorff films we've seen in this country have been adaptations (very good ones) of other people's works, including "Young Torless," based on Robert Musil's novel, "Lost Honor of Katharina Blum," the Heinrich Boll novel, and "Coppelia Grace," adapted from a Marguerite Yourcenar novel.

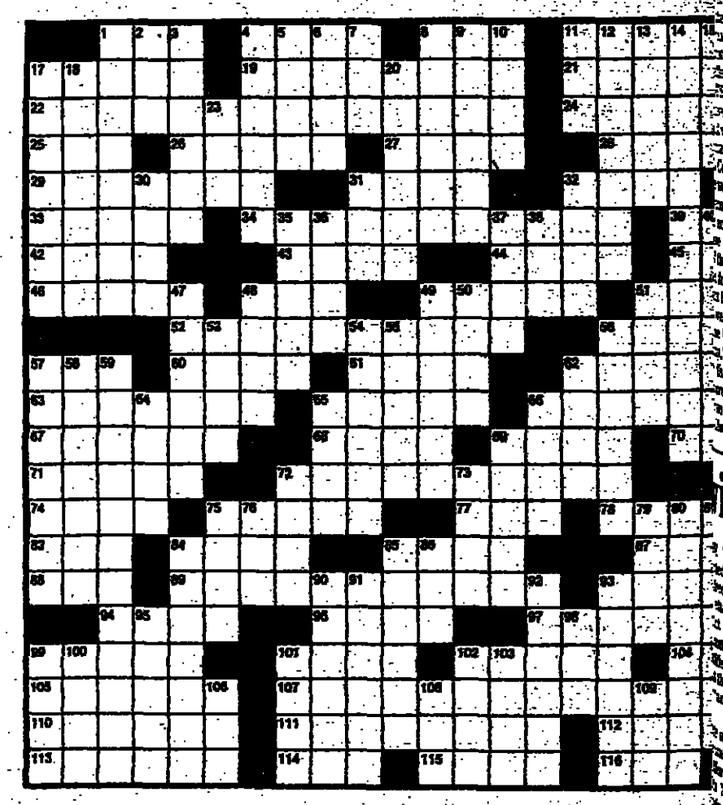
There's nothing wrong with adaptations, but when they're adaptations of novels as big and sprawling and complex as "The Tin Drum," there's usually no way to answer all of the questions that are raised, including the question of the time one spends in reading a long book compared to the *time one spends in watching* a long movie. The methods of the two experiences differ, which affects basic responses.

I feel about "The Tin Drum" a bit the way I felt about Mike Nichols' "Catch 22." There was no way that of Joseph Heller's novel could have been brought to the screen, but almost everything that was there, though no one who hadn't read the *novel could make complete sense* of the movie, the movie could be considered a success if it turned anyone on to the book, which I think it did.

"The Tin Drum" should send a lot of moviegoers to their libraries. It should also demonstrate to an even larger number of people the vitality that makes today's German cinema so exciting and alive than that of any other country in the world.

Proper Nomenclature

By Richard Silvestri / Puzzles Edited By Eugene T. Maleska



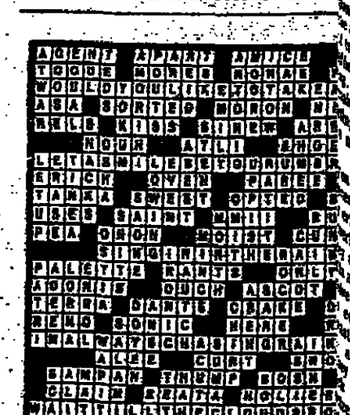
ACROSS

1 Due follower Pavlova
4 Welfare
8 Alias
11 Assuage
17 Beautiful, in Bonn
19 Lars Porsena was one
21 For example
22 Fields comedy classic
24 Dutch genre display
25 Arch in a vault
26 Sought coal
27 Summer coolers
28 Loole's aide
29 Sid's co-star
31 Where Perry triumphed
32 Dandy's partner
33 Piece of wisdom
34 A place for fins
39 Lugubrious
42 Gaelic
43 Petty quarrel
44 "Hard——!"
45 City in Mo.
46 Woodland deity
48 King beater
49 Begat
51 Read a meter
52 Esthetic movement
56 Mulligrubs
57 Wood sorrel
60 Buffalo, for one
61 Leeds's river
62 Conditional release
63 Efface
65 Moffo and
66 Certain steeplejack
67 Optimally
68 Title Mac held
69 Special
70 Pres. and prem.
71 Doctor
72 Urban noisemaker
74 Merit
75 Type of cigar
77 Hang loosely
78 First P.M. of India
83 *Envelope abbr.*
84 Type of deck
85 Powerful bloc
87 Grandmother of Timothy
88 N.B.A. whistler
89 Garb of young Sinatra's fans
93 Nard
94 Miasma
96 Easy: Scot.
97 Scoop, e.g.
99 Actor from Dublin
101 Chevet
102 Delays, to D.A.'s
104 Start of a hole
105 Oxidized
107 Ball-park fare
110 Acclivity
111 Circular diamond
112 Silkworms
113 Combinations for Serkin
114 Suffix with malt
115 Crucifix
116 Shivaree

DOWN

1 "——of heraldry . . .": Gray
2 Rifle
3 Champlevé
4 ". . .——the worst too young!": Kipling
5 To be: Fr.
6 Desiccated
7 Director Jean-——Godard
8 University in Nova Scotia
9 Hoopster Abdul-Jabbar
10 Connectives
11 Draft org.
12 External
13 Immense quantity
14 Bathrobe material
15 Knack
16 Actual being
17 Stars' companions
18 Foolish fancy
20 Omar from Alexandria
23 "Delta of Venus" author
30 Colour
31 Ouphe
32 Skedaddled
35 Restive
36 Place
37 Banking game
38 Violinist ——Bull
40 Benefited
41 Graham's group
47 Bigot
48 A.B.A. member
49 Celestial being
50 Sherbets
51 Miffed
53 Fissure
54 This is often grande
55 City in NW France
56 Carlsbad attraction
57 Carousing
58 Cheap
59 One way to dine
62 Nap
64 Spare
65 Hebrew instrument
68 Inclined plane
69 Loose garment
72 Mock
73 Waugh or Templeton
75 Cordon bleu
76 Part of Borg's game
79 Verve
80 Breed of dairy cattle
81 Where the jet set may get wet
82 Democrats' adjective for Grant
84 Play a role
85 Belgian port
86 Cry of contempt
90 Copies, for short
91 Mild medicinal beverage
92 Rode the waves
93 Become enraged
95 Board
98 Greek letter
99 Bric-a-——
100 Cattail
101 Hairdo
102 Grain sorghum
103 European capi- —— tal
106 Skid-row tion
108 Waxlike: Comb. for
109 Part of TV

Answer to Previous Puzzle



هكذا من الأصل

(Above) One of the golden eagles perches in a pine near the Cremisan Monastery in Beit Jalla. (Centre) Telephoto shot of the rare nest. (Right) Volunteers on watch with high-powered spyglass and binoculars.

Watching a feathered treasure

By HAIM SHAPIRO/Jerusalem Post Reporter

VERY DAY three watchmen go ut to an isolated spot near erusalem to guard over a natural reasure, though it is one that will ne day fly away.

The treasure is a golden eagle osling in its nest on the grounds of e Cremisan Monastery at Beit alla; the watchmen are volunteers ho see to it that the young bird and s parents are not disturbed. They ave been organized by Yossi eshem, an ornithologist who heads e nature conservation department of the Nature Protection ociety.

Leshem explained that the bird ually nests in high crags. There e known to be 14 pairs of golden gles in Israel, but this is the only ir to have nested in a tree near ilization. All the others are her in the Negev or in the Judaean Desert.

When the nest was first discovered last year, he said, the society decided to keep it a secret, for fear that nature lovers and hikers in their enthusiasm would drive the birds away.

One day, however, as members of the society watched the bird from afar, they saw a local farmer sit down to rest against the tree, only to be startled when the giant bird flew out. The farmer started throwing stones at the nest, but luckily the observers stopped him in time.

At this point the society decided that it would be best to keep a regular watch over the birds. They spread the trunk of the tree itself, a towering umbrella pine, with a thick layer of grease studded with broken glass. The volunteers stand watch from a point about 200 metres from the nest.

The guards, who are high school students and adults, mainly members of nature groups, not only see that the eagles come to no harm, but they also keep a daily record of the birds' doings. By examining the "pellets" of bone and feathers coughed up by the eagles, they also determine what it eats.

Last year, the eagles devoured 26 chickens. Leshem said he told farmers in the area that he would compensate them for any chickens the eagles took, but so far none have come forward. Evidently the eagles are too quick to be seen, he observes.

The winter's diet also included two foxes, 30 rabbits, and 107 turtles. By observing the golden eagle, Leshem notes, the society was able to confirm the plausibility of a classical report to the effect that Aeschylus died when an eagle mistook his bald pate for a rock and dropped a turtle on it. The eagles do indeed crack open the turtles by dropping them from heights.

Using additional volunteers, the society was also able to determine the eagles' territory, an area about 10 km. long and seven km. wide. Normally, the volunteer guards stay overnight at the Mt. Gilo field school, going out to watch at about 4.20 a.m. and staying until sunset. Expenses for the guard programme come from Keren Hatzvi, a special fund set up to protect wildlife.

Anyone interested in joining the watch can write to the Mt. Gilo Field School, *"Sak Na'ul,"* Jerusalem, marking the envelope "For the Golden Eagle." To see the eagles, Leshem requests, visitors should come by way of the monastery, rather than on foot through the wadi from Jerusalem, a route that is liable to disturb the birds.

After reaching the Cremisan Monastery, visitors should follow the paved road to the wine-cellars, parking in the area set aside for customers. On foot, follow the dirt road downhill to the fork in the road after some 200 metres. Take the left fork and continue until you see the telescope and binoculars.

Incidentally, when the birds were first discovered, the monks at Cremisan took a dim view of the society's activities, evidently suspecting the volunteers of being an offshoot of Gush Emunim. But after Leshem explained the rarity of the treasure on their land, they have been among the eagles' staunchest protectors.

America's Afghan options

By SRAYA SHAPIRO/Jerusalem Post Reporter

E SOVIET UNION is probably ious to extricate itself from hanistan, but it will take some ewd American planning to help n out. "The American governit now has the opportunity to elop and sustain a broad-based ategy," writes Dr. Mark Heller "Memorandum" just published he Centre For Strategic Studies Tel Aviv University.

y "discrimination" Dr. Heller ans that some facilities should withdrawn from the Soviets — h as computers with military lication; while others, such as and gas technology, should be ished in small doses. This ld reduce the chances of a re superpower conflict, Dr. er believes.

cording to Heller, nobody was e surprised at the American tion than the Soviets. The rican for years had tacitly pted Afghanistan status as a cis," or buffer state on the ler of the USSR. When the et Union resolved to change the me in Kabul, it was not to throw a pro-American government, to replace a Communist ruler had become too independent.

e Kabul government was faced a religious and tribal revolt h could have spread to the em areas of the Soviet Union. Soviets felt free to deal with ner President Hafizulla] Amin because he was an American t, but because he was already e Soviet camp," Heller says.

e suspicion that Afghanistan occupied in order to facilitate invasion of Iran Heller believes be "quite illogical from a military point of view." The border the Soviet Union shared with Iran before the Afghan adventure is closer to Iran's vital targets, than the Afghan frontier.

THE AFGHAN move was described by the U.S. as a "gross violation of the rules of international behaviour." But the nature of the "rules" is perceived differently by both sides. Over the past decade, Heller notes, the Soviets undertook many a "breach of the rules" — they introduced combat troops in the Egyptian-Israeli war of attrition, used Cuban proxy forces in Angola and Ethiopia, and sanctioned the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. "In each of these cases the American response was that what was done was not permissible; the Soviet conclusion was that, since this was the extent of the American response, what had been done actually was permissible."

The Afghanistan operation "resembled" a training operation in one major respect — it was unopposed," Heller writes. But the consequences of the invasion "suggest that the Soviet calculation of risks and benefits" was "either faulty or incomplete." If American public opinion supports "costlier defense programmes and more confrontational foreign policies," Afghanistan may spell a setback for the Soviets, he says.

BUT BANKING on Moslem support is a delusion, Heller stresses. Though Moslems obviously resent the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, their fundamentalists "see the West as being no less hostile to Moslem values and aspirations."

Afghanistan may prove a watershed in U.S.-Soviet relations if some of Dr. Heller's "suggested guidelines for American policy" are adopted by the State Department. There is danger of a weak reaction, which would lead the Soviet Union to conclude that the West has only the choice of "capitulation or cataclysmic war." However, "excessively threatening reactions, arising out of an exaggerated reading of Soviet intentions, are equally dangerous."

The Soviets "will not allow themselves to be forced out, either by Western actions or local resistance." Global difficulties may spur them to withdraw after "pacification" is achieved. Ironically, Heller notes, "these same difficulties may mean that it is in the American interest to prolong the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan."

The U.S., Heller adds, "must not allow itself to be stampeded by small power manipulation of anti-Soviet themes." It is "absurd" that Pakistan's President Zia al-Huq attempts to dictate conditions for the defence of his country.

If the Americans follow Dr. Heller's analysis closely, "Afghanistan, ironically, may produce what Angola and Ethiopia failed to do — a revitalization of both the intelligence and covert action capabilities of the U.S." However, looking at the facts realistically, Dr. Heller's conclusion is that the prospects of multilateral measures are "mixed."

Switzerland's film revolution

CINEMA/David George

R TOO MANY YEARS, Swiss ns were devoted primarily to ourful, if not frequently boring, ts of Alps, charming street nes and quaint people tucked ay in little mountain towns. For totally unjustified reasons, the iss cinema had the reputation of ng a vast "archaeology of nce."

fact, the state of the art might l have been summed up by the of Fredi Murer's excellent mmentary "Its Not Our Fault it We Mountain Dwellers Are ere We Are."

it the mountain dwellers are ing into their own. The Swiss now producing films of artistic l commercial quality that rival se of either the French Nouvelle ue or the New German Cinema. he first turnabout came about in late Sixties when directors ude Goretta, Alain Tanner and hael Soutter, each strongly inced by the Free Cinema vement in England, began makfilms that broke away from the ss tradition of tranquillity. By the three had been joined by a ip of young, televisionenced film-makers, and the s were starting to call for gnition on a major artistic .

lying heavily on a language of . the new generation of filmers is highly critical of what consider overly traditional values. They are bitter and mpromising in an attack on a ly they perceive as too intrant and too conservative. gh from vastly different osophical and ethnic grounds — they represent the an, French and Italian ents of Switzerland — the ion bond of these young direc- their highly analytic view of situations which, while it es a politically leftist point of speaks to broad human .

CITTA'S "The Lacemaker," traordinary success in Israel year ago (and still to be seen eral cinemas) was a clearly defined attack on class distinction as it affected the life of a particular young woman. His "L'Invitation" is possibly an even stronger attack on the foibles of society. In this carefully prepared, yet partly improvized, comedy of manners, Goretta, who has always been fascinated by people's hidden complexes and reactions, takes 10 ordinary characters and mixes their personalities together like chemicals. The results are illuminating and touching.

Like Tati, Goretta prefers long-shots to close-ups so that he can dwell on body movements and antics which are not only amusing but also reveal a great deal about human behaviour. But Goretta is not searching for humour at the expense of his characters, and he makes it clear that he regards the petty *bourgeois* as the neglected and abused class of our time.

His "Pas Si Mechant Que Ca" also deserves particular attention. Not only does the film show how impressively Goretta can communicate and experience unspoken, borderline emotional situations, it also proves how he seeks to perfect the art of human relationships.

In this film, Goretta uses French actors Gerard Depardieu and Marlene Jobert and he makes them quite at home in the milieu of the *Suisse romande*.

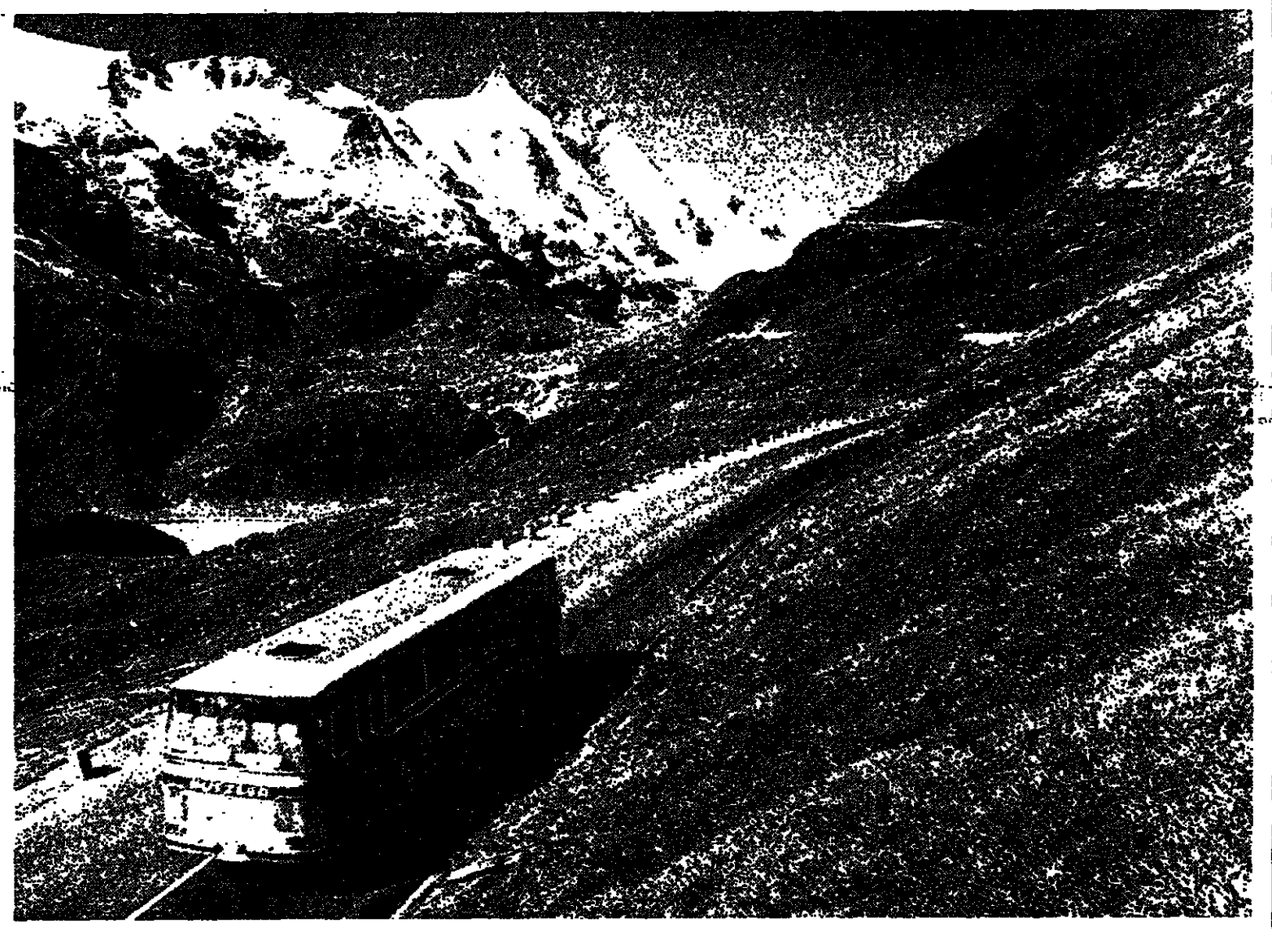
Alain Tanner also explores and diagnoses the Swiss inability to change, to find oneself, and to communicate with others. His "Messidor" has been widely hailed as a small masterpiece. The film is based on a factual incident which Tanner changes into one particularly fitting the Swiss situation. The story revolves round two adolescent girls who hitch-hike across the countryside and simultaneously murder the men who give them rides. An exciting and plausible tale, the film is actually a parable symbolizing what could happen to an industrial society where people become increasingly similar with less ability to rebel.

THEMES OF independence and rebellion are common to other Swiss films, too. Michel Soutter's "Reparages" is a modern-day recreation of Chekhov's "Three Sisters." The problems of revolutionary Russia are transposed to modern-day Switzerland, and the film not only confirms this director's talent but also underlines the impact of individual human problems on an international scale. "Erica Minor," Bertrand van Effenterre's latest film, is concerned with three women who want to prove their independence and who, during the course of their experiences, undergo difficult and sometimes bizzarre moments.

Daniel Schmid, in his second film, "La Paloma," flees into the world of dreams — and dreams which have yet to be dreamed. He juggles with refinement and knowledge, the world of Jugendstil, aspects of Poe and the symbolism of Flaubert to create his own world.

There must, however, be something inherent to left-wing politics and the polemics of self-actualization that precludes happy endings. Goretta's protaganists are invariably deserted, Tanner's frequently become murderers, and Soutter's are prone to suicide. Patricia Moraz ("Le Chemin Perdu") has her characters overcome death and abandonment only to survive in a terrible state of loneliness. Theodore Koerfer's characters ("The Assistant") are left destitute, betrayed and alone. Freedom and change are necessary, but the moral of these stories is that there is a price that must be paid for them.

A major effort to bring these films to Israeli audiences has been undertaken under the patronage of the Swiss Embassy, working with the Israeli Cinematheques and the Israeli Film Institute. Twelve of the films will be shown on special schedules at the Cinematheque in Haifa, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv during April and May. A sampling is definitely in order.



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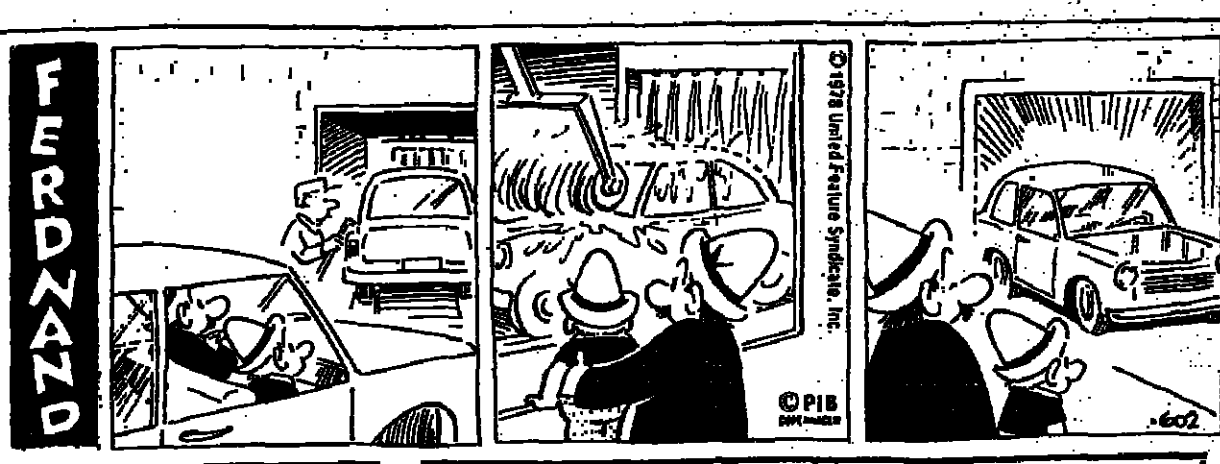

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—Contact with customers and suppliers
—Hebrew and English typing necessary

★ ENGLISH TYPIST
—Mother tongue English preferable
—Basic knowledge of Hebrew necessary

5-day week, 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Please write or call Michal Lubin. Tel. 03-475151.

elscint

ELSCINT is a Haifa based company, developing, manufacturing and selling "medical imaging" equipment. The company is growing rapidly, and sales during the present financial year are expected to exceed US$50 million, 95 per cent of them outside Israel. The company has decided to separate the selling and marketing functions, as part of a recent company reorganization, and is searching for a suitable person to fill the position of:

VICE-PRESIDENT SALES

The suitable candidate will have to guide, develop and expand the present sales and service organization numbering 200 persons, on a worldwide scale, and attain *given sales and financial goals.*

We are looking for a dynamic person having a strong technical background and a successful career in sales and sales management, knowledgeable in finance and law.

Suitably qualified candidates should apply directly, *enclosing a curriculum vitae in handwriting, to Dr. A.* Suhami, President and CEO, P.O.B. 5258, Haifa, Israel.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 5. 8.30 Math/Geometry 6. 9.00 English 8. 9.20 English 6. 9.40 Language Corner. 10.10 English 9. 10.30 Geography 7. 11.10 English 7. 11.30 Algebra/Geometry 8. 12.00 English 10. 12.20 Math 7. 12.40 Science/Physics 7-8. 13.00 Mathematics. 13.30 Society and Culture. 15.00 Science 6, Nature. *Language Corner (repeats)*. 16.00 Ma Pitom. 16.30 Everyman's University
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Maya the Bee — animated series
17.55 "Faster, Higher, Stronger" — sports magazine
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Special regards
19.00 Family magazine
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Play It — TV game
20.30 Kolbotek — weekly consumer magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Visiting Card. Weekly series of *documentary films about people and* places. The second of four films on soldiers in the 1980s.
22.05 Song of the Harmonica by Natan Alterman. This programme is a repeat to mark the 10th aniversary of Alterman's death. With Motti Giladi, Hanna Laszlo and Tuvia Tsafir
22.55 The Mayor of Casterbridge. Part four of a 7-part series based on Thomas Hardy's novel. Starring Alan Bates (in colour)
23.45 Almost Midnight — news
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons. 18.30 French Hour. 18.30 (JTV 3) Little House on the Prairie. 19.00 News in French. 19.00 News in Hebrew 19.45 Magazine Zero-One. 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Last Resort. 21.10 The Secret Army 22.00 News in English 22.15 Al Oeming — Man of the North. 22.40 Lou Grant

ON THE AIR

First Programme

6.12 Morning Melodies
7.07 (stereo): Morning Concert — Couperin: L'Apotheose de Lully; Haydn: Horn Concerto (Tuckwell) (Tuckwell)
8.05 (stereo): Purcell: Music to Two Theatre Plays; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 (Abbado); Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 5 (Spivakoff); Bach-Schoenberg: Prelude and Fugue in E-flat Major
10.05 Radio story
10.15 Elementary school broadcasts
10.35 Lesson in spoken Arabic
10.40 Education for All
11.35 From the Treasures of Jewish communities in Israel
12.05 (stereo): Nelly Ben-Or, piano — All-Chopin programme: Preludes, Mazurkas, etc.
13.00 (stereo): Tunes from Musicals, Operettas and Films
14.10 Children's programmes
15.25 Education for All
15.55 Notes on a new book
16.05 (stereo): Bach: Cantata No. 56 (Avner Itai); Mozart: Quintet for Piano and Wind Instruments (Peter Serkin); Stravinsky: Apollon Musagète
17.35 Programmes for Olim
20.05 (stereo): Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — Handel: 3 Movements *from Royal Fireworks music* (Gary Bertini); Mendelssohn: Concerto for Violin and Piano (Duo Weiss-Shmuel Friedman); Dov Carmel: Ostinati (Shmuel Sysser); Tchaikovsky: Rococo Variations (Ralph Kirshbaum-Mendi Rodan: Sibelius: Symphony No. 5 (Alexander Gibson)
23.00 Radio drama
00.10 (stereo): From the Renaissance and the Baroque periods

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 Good Morning — songs, chat
10.10 At Home
12.05 Productive Pace — programme for workers and employers
12.30 Road safety broadcast
13.05 Midday — news commentary, music
14.10 Around the world with songs
15.05 Sephardi songs
16.10 *Discussion — second and* third generation kibbutzniks
17.10 Court House — trial dramatization
18.19 Weekly religion magazine
18.35 Sports magazine
18.48 Bible Reading — Samuel II, 23
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
20.10 Literary magazine (repeat)
21.05 Cantorial music
22.05 From another angle (repeat)
23.05 Two by Two — marriage counselling

Army

6.30 University on the Air — Yoram Jacobson talks about Kabbala
7.07 "707" — selections of the morning papers, anecdotes, music with Alex Anski
8.05 IDF Morning Newsreel
9.05 Songs
10.05 Morning party
11.45 Quarter to Twelve — current affairs
12.05 Lunch Hour — with Eli Yisraeli
14.05 Have a Good Time — Billboard of entertainment programmes, interviews and reviews
16.05 When we were young
17.05 IDF Evening Newsreel
17.45 Sports newsreel
18.05 World Bible Quiz — final
19.05 Rock Plus
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Tonight — music and interviews presented by Michael Handelsaltz
23.45 IDF Midnight newsreel
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Gila Almagor

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Slater Strikes Again; Edison: Apocalypse Now 6.15, 9; Habirah: Lemon Popsicle; Kfir: 5+5; Mitchell: The Godfather 5.45, 9; Orgil: The Marriage of Maria Braun; Orion: Kramer vs. Kramer 4, 6.45, 9; Orna: *The Return of Kid and Cassidy* 4, 6.30, 9; Ron: Klute; Binyenei Ha'ooma: Norma Rae 6.45, 9; Cinema One: Equus 6.45, 9.15; Israel Museum: Dirty Dozen (USA 1967) 6, 8.30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: The Last Married Couple in America; Ben Yehuda: The Tin Drum 3.45, 6.30, 9.15; Chen: Operation Leopard; Cinema One: Wanted; Cinema Two: Closely Watched Trains; Kramer Vs. Kramer 7.15, 9.30; Drive-In: California Suite 7.30, 9.30; Esther: Apocalypse Now 6, 9; Gat: Bambi 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 (also Mon. 4.30); Gordon: And Justice For All; Hod: The Baltimore Bullet; Limor: The Getaway; Maxim: The Marriage of Maria Braun; Mograbi: 5+5; Ophir: South Seas Massacre; Orly: Lemon Popsicle; Paris: The Rocky *Horror Picture Show* 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: Just Tell Me What You Want; Ramat Aviv: Heaven Can Wait 7.15, 9.30 (Mon. 4.30, 7.15, 9.30); Shahaff: Hair 4.15, 7, 9.30; Studio: Stay the Way You Are; Tchelet: A Very Moral Night; Tel Aviv: Clint Eastwood Festival (Sun. 7.15, 9; Mon. 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 — Every Which Way But Loose; Tues. Wed., Thur. 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 — Dirty Harry); Tel Aviv Museum: Rough Treatment; Zafon: Breaking Away

***HAIFA* 4, 6.45, 9**
Amphitheatre: Game for Vultures; Armon: The Godfather 2 (Mon.-Thur. 4, 8); Atzmon: 5+5; Chen: Cuba (Sun., Mon. 6.45, 9; Tues.-Thur. 4, 6.45, 9); Galor: Stoner 10, 2, 7; At the Earth's Core 12, 4, 9; Miron: The Ardent Body of Simone, 6 nonstop; Moriah: Blume in Love 6.45, 9; Orah: Apocalypse Now; Ordan: Jungle 4, 6.30, 9; Orion: Jambe En L'Air a Bangkok, 6 nonstop; Orly: And Justice for All 6.45, 9; Peer: The Tin Drum (Sun., Mon. 6.15, 9; Tues., Thur. 3.30, 6, 8.45); Ron: *Lemon Popsicle*; Shavit: Klute 6.45, 9

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Invasion of the Body Snatchers 4, 7.15, 9.30; Lily: The Marriage of Maria Braun 7.15, 9.30; Oasis: The Other Side of the Mountain, II, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Ordea: Goodbye *Girl* 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: La Luna 6.30, 9.15

HERZLIYA
David: Dersu Uzala 4, 7, 9.30; *Tiferet: Confessions of a Window* Cleaner 7.15, 9.15

HOLON
Migdal: Magic 7.15, 9.30

PETAH TIKVA
Shalom: 1941 (Sun., Mon. 7.15, 9.30; Tues. Wed., Thur. 7.15, 9.15); Doctor Doolittle Mon., Tues., Wed. 3.30

NETANYA
Esther: High Riders 7, 9.15.

WE'VE MADE IT SIMPLE

Yes! It's easier than ever for tourists in Tel Aviv and Herzliya to keep in touch with events in Israel when they return home.

Just complete our "For Israel Lovers" subscription card on display in the lobby of most four and five star hotels *and send it (already prepaid) to us.*

No cash involved. Just indicate your credit card number.

We for our part will send you The Jerusalem Post International Edition by air every week. Keep in touch after your holiday has ended.

(If you don't find the "For Israel Lovers" on display ask at the reception desk).

REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

Advertise by Mail!

No waiting in line! No travelling!

Just fill in the coupon below. Give your full home address: a P.O.B. address is not sufficient. Post this form, accompanied by a cheque, at least seven days prior to the requested date of publication. That's all there is to it!

Rates: Minimum weekday rate is IL268.80 for eight words; IL33.60 for each additional word. Minimum rate for Friday and holidays is IL376.00 for eight words; IL47.00 for each additional word. All rates include VAT.

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS
Classified Ads Dept., P.O.B. 81 Jerusalem
Please insert the following classified advertisement ....

If space above is insufficient, print text on separate sheet of paper.
THE TEXT BELOW IS NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE AD.

The advertisement should appear on .... (day) (date)

(day) (date) (day) (date) (day) (date)

Number of times weekday insertion: .... IL33.60 per word (including VAT)
Number of times Friday insertion: .... IL47.00 per word (including VAT)
Minimum charge (including VAT) — 8 words — IL268.80 weekdays
IL376.00 Fridays

Number of words ....*My* cheque for *IL*.............. is enclosed
Name ....
Address ....
Tel. No. .... Signature ....

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE POSTED AT LEAST SEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF PUBLICATION

The Jerusalem post reserves the right to refuse or postpone publication or revise the text of any advertisement and to make necessary changes without prior notification to the advertiser.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
3 Prayer for a girl? (5)
8 Just a play lover? (5)
10 Wanton fellow? (5)
11 Exclude from the saloon? (3)
12 Drinks at golf? (5)
13 Succeeded in being made crazy about a horse (7)
15 Prison's sources of electricity? (5)
18 Young blood from Brazil? (3)
19 In moth, she might have been amused (6)
21 Leading seaman! (7)
22 Where a novice gets three points (4)
23 It contributes to the spilling of medicine (4)
24 Was worth making me tired (7)
26 Occasioned some capes being worn (6)
29 Negative number two, mildly (3)
31 TV Buddy (5)
32 Vague officer? (7)
34 A slat maker in myth (5)
35 Stick out over the water? (3)
36 Slow to be granted the loan of a ring (5)
37 That treasure Jimmy? (5)
38 Pictures one buys up promptly? (5)

DOWN
1 Town saint (5)
2 Feds ran messages this way (7)
4 A measure pronouncedly rued (4)
5 Scrub clean off the fixture list (6)
6 Finished by being tipped (5)
7 Sends down deliveries (5)
9 Man in a muddle (3)
12 Went back to bed (7)
14 Arabic sticker? (3)
16 It's clear Lucinda's lost letters (5)
17 Fair sum (5)
19 Persons forming a seminar (7)
20 Just where to find soft fabric? (5)
21 One "Gut." a Scot (5)
23 Ran out two men (7)
24 Mention I'm out of town (6)
25 High-speed century? (3)
27 Building a theatre (6)
28 What Tessa may have to sit on (5)
30 Bird on one leg? (5)
32 Sarah's umbrella (4)
33 Rotten line? (3)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
3 Thieve (5)
8 Mature (5)
10 Raves (5)
11 Children's game (3)
12 Meat jelly (5)
13 Scribbles (7)
15 Shade of brown (5)
18 Thrash (3)
19 Run away (6)
21 Long speeches of abuse (7)
22 Pervading atmosphere (4)
23 Scheme (4)
24 Teachers (7)
26 Piteous (6)
29 Fish eggs (3)
31 Gluts (5)
32 Acquiesce (7)
34 Attempt (5)
35 Droop (3)
36 Near (5)
37 Put off (5)
38 Prepares copy (5)

DOWN
1 Female dog (5)
2 Royal insignia (7)
4 Fling (4)
5 Crops up (6)
6 Boot fasteners (5)
7 Flight of steps (5)
9 Norm (3)
12 Year book (7)
14 Hostilities (3)
16 Rings loudly (5)
17 Make up for (5)
19 Demolish (7)
20 Segments (5)
21 Apply remedies (5)
23 Is urgent (7)
24 Regretted the absence of (6)
25 Long period (3)
27 Tracks (5)
28 Honking birds (5)
30 Divine messenger (5)
32 Horse-drawn vehicle (4)
33 Devour (3)

Easy Solution
ACROSS.—1, Cease. 6, Adder. 9, Provide. 10, Spear. 11, Vests. 12, Acted. 13, Present. 15, Art. 17, Here. 18, Obtuse. 19, Plans. 20, Secure. 22, Sent. 24, Eat. 25, Destroy. 26, Avert. 27, Slope. 28, Films. 29, Succeed. 30, Asset. 31, Deals.
DOWN.—2, Expire. 3, Sparse. 4, Err. 5, Evict. 6, Adverbs. 7, Deed. 8, Enters. 12, Angle. 13, Phase. 14, Erect. 15, Auger. 16, Testy. 18, Onset. 19, Prevent. 21, Eagles. 22, Stride. 23, Normal. 25, Dried. 26, Apse. 28, Fed.

Cryptic Solution
ACROSS.—1, Spear. 6, Psalm. 9, Punch up. 10, Tripe. 11, Flesh. 12, Cry-PT. 13, Vessels. 15, Red. 17, Alec. 18, S-trid-E. 19, A-she's. 20, Errors. 22, Cola. 24, Toy. 25, Plainly. 26, Diets. 27, Sam-O-s. 28, Vanya. 29, De-mise-d. 30, Fylon. 31, Tansy.
DOWN.—2, Parcel. 3, Oppose. 4, Ease. 5, Scam. 6, Puppets. 7, Spit. 8, Locked. 12, Class. 13, Valet. 14, S-erry. 15, Slip-on. 16, Decoy. 18, Sells. 19, Artisan. 21, Rotary. 22, Cicada. 23, Lloyd's. 25, Plant. 26, De-de. 28, Vet.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE ON TUESDAY

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at IL117.80 per line including VAT, inserted every day costs IL2094.40 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognised advertising agents.

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent collections of Judaica, Art and Archaeology. The Pins collection of *Chinese and Japanese* paintings and prints. Chinese paintings from the Arthur M. Sackler collection. Sheila Hicks — Free Fall. Lines into Drawings. Colour at the Youth Wing. The Marmont collection of Pre-Columbian Art. Jewelry and figurines from burials — the Natufian Culture. Micha Laury Roland Topor (from April 22).
Open 4-10. Roland Topor. At 4: Function and Design in Talmudic Period, lecture.
Rockefeller Museum. At 6 and 8.30: Film, "Dirty Dozen."
Shrine of the Book: Open Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10-5; Tues. 10-10. Fri., Sat. 10-2.
Rockefeller Museum: Sun., Thurs., 10-5; Sat. 10-2; Closed Mon., Wed., Fri.
Old City Art Guide.
The Jerusalem Artists Workshop, 7 Tiferet Israel, Jewish Quarter. Open 9 a.m.-8 p.m. (closed Shabbat hours). *Ceramic arts, sculptures, reliefs, artistic* functional pottery, serigraphs.
The Museum of the Potential Holocaust, 31 Ussishkin. Guided tours 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 8.00 p.m. Jew Hatred in America, 1980.

CONDUCTED TOURS
Hadassah Tours
1. Medical Centre, Kiryat Hadassah, English Tours: 9, 10, 11, noon, leaving from Kennedy Bldg., includes Chagall Windows. No charge. Friday tours begin at 8 a.m. by appointment only. Tel. 02-416333 or 02-426271.
2. *Hadassah* Synagogue-Chagall Windows: Open to public from 1.30-4 p.m. Sunday-Thursday: Buses 19, 27
3. Mt. Scopus Hospital: Hourly tours at 9, 10, 11, noon. No charge. Tel. 02-818111. Buses 9, 28.
4. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. $5 per person towards transportation. Reservations: Tel. 02-416333, 02-426271.
Hebrew University, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
Mount Scopus tours 11.00 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Bus 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 882819.
Emunah — World Religious Zionist *Women:* 26 Ben Maimon. Visit our projects: Jerusalem 662468, 630620; Netanya 053-24430; Haifa 04-236031.
American Mizrachi Women. Morning Tours. 20 Balfour, Jerusalem. Tel. 663503.

MISCELLANEOUS
Plant a Tree with your Own Hands with the *Jewish National Fund* and the famous Stalactite Cave every morning. For details and reservations please call: 02-635261, ext. 13 or ...
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller, Romema. Tel. 814822. 7.30 a.m. ...

Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: American Art in the Twentieth Century. El Lissitzky. Illustrations for Had Gadya. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (permanent exhibitions 10 a.m.-...); Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-11 p.m. ... Fri. except box office — open ... p.m. Helena Rubinstein Library: Mon., Wed. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tue., ... a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Graphic Room: Mon., Wed. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. ...

CONDUCTED TOURS
ORT Israel: For visits please call ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 233231, 7731... Jerusalem, Tel. 533141; ORT ... Tel. 32744.
American Mizrachi Women. Morning Tours — Tel Aviv 220187, 243106.
Pioneer Women-Na'amat. Tours. Call for reservations: Tel. 256096.
Emunah-World Rel. Zionist ... Visit our projects: Call 03-788942.
Plant a Tree with your Own Hands with the Jewish National Fund every morning. For details and reservations call 03-234449 or 02-635261, ext. ...

MISCELLANEOUS
Hadassah Tourism Office, R... Sheraton Hotel. Tel. 03-289784.

Haifa

What's On in Haifa, dial 640840.

Rehovot

The Weizmann Institute open ... from 8.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see film on Institute's ... activities, shown regularly at 11 ... and 3.00 p.m. Friday 11.00 a.m. ... Tours of the Weizmann House every ... hour from 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... noon on Friday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House.
For Tours of the House please book ... 054-83230, 054-83328.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

FLIGHTS

This schedule is subject to change without prior notice. Readers are advised to call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information: (arrivals) 03-...; 03-...; (departures) phone around the clock 03-971461-2.

TUESDAY

Arrivals
1055 Turkish 824 Istanbul
1225 Finnair 3143 Helsinki
1245 Austrian 711 Vienna
1255 Transavia 225 Amsterdam
1315 Sabena 201 Brussels
1325 Cyprus 428 Larnaca
1410 Olympic 303 Athens
1420 Lufthansa 604 Frankfurt
1430 Hapag Lloyd 327 Amsterdam Athens
1440 Maersk Air 311 Arlanda
1450 El Al 386 Rome
1505 El Al 010 New York Montreal
1510 Laker 3953 Gatwick
1515 Monarch 4110 Luton
1520 Airfrance 136 Paris
1525 El Al 004 New York
1540 TWA 800 Cleveland New York Paris
1600 Sterling 313 Copenhagen
1615 Scanair 887 Malmo
1715 Tarom 245 Bucharest
1725 KLM 525 Amsterdam
1740 El Al 348 Zurich
1810 TWA 890 New York Washington Paris Rome Athens
1850 British Airways 576 London
1910 Olympic 301 Athens
1925 El Al 358 Frankfurt
1930 Swissair 336 Zurich Geneva
2035 El Al 316 London
2050 El Al 338 Amsterdam
2115 El Al 384 Paris
2215 El Al 542 Athens
2345 El Al 392 *Lisbon*

Departures
0100 El Al 007 New York Miami
0615 TWA 891 Athens Rome Washington
0630 Lufthansa 607 Munich
0650 El Al 385 Rome
0700 Swissair 333 Zurich
0730 Olympic 302 Athens
0810 KLM 526 Amsterdam
0820 El Al 541 Zurich
0850 British Airways ...
0900 El Al 315 London
0940 El Al 357 Frankfurt
1000 El Al 323 Paris
1030 El Al 337 Amsterdam
1120 El Al 391 Lisbon
1145 Turkish 825 Istanbul
1335 Austrian 712 Vienna
1345 Finnair 3144 Helsinki
1350 Transavia 226 Amsterdam
1410 Cyprus 429 Larnaca
1430 Sabena 202 Brussels
1510 Olympic 304 Athens
1520 Lufthansa 605 Frankfurt
1530 Transavia 328 Athens Amsterdam
1550 Maersk 312 Arlanda
1610 Laker 3954 Gatwick
1615 Monarch 4209 Manchester
1655 Airfrance 133 Lyon Paris
1700 Sterling 314 Copenhagen
1720 El Al 541 Athens
1745 Scanair 888 Malmo
1835 Tarom 246 Bucharest
2000 El Al 547 Rhodes
2330 El Al 511 Johannesburg

This flight information is supplied by Ben-Gurion International Airport Coordination Centre.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Ruhama, 31 David Yellin, 222788; The New Popular, inside Damascus Gate, 282034.
Tel Aviv: Beni, 174 Dizengoff, 223386.
Holon: Dr. Huri, 70 Sokolov, 842488. Bat Yam: Gane Bat Yam, 3 Hanevi'im, 585671. Ramat Gan: Hadassah, 151 Katznelson, 722271. Bnei Brak: Nehemia, 2 Nehemia, 789667. Ramat Gan: Bar Ilan, 29 Bar Ilan, 31613. Kiryat Bialik: Karla, 4 *Manya Shohat*, 990849. *Netanya:* Hamagen, 13 Weizmann, 22985. Hadera: Hanassi, 42 Weizmann, 24281.
Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, 231995. Hakrayot, 1 Hagana, K. Bialik D., 721865
Beersheba: Ramban, Shikun D. Merkaz, 78014.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah, (internal, surgery, orthopaedics, E.N.T.), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics).
Haifa: Rothschild
"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 39111, Netanya 35316.
Misgav Ladach: Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday, answers to obstetrics, gynaecological, sterility and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 p.m. ... home calls by doctors at fixed ... Fund members should enquire ... rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem ... Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat ...) 781111.

Ashdod 22222 — Nazareth 5...
Ashkelon 23333 — Netanya 23...
Bat Yam 885555 — Petah Tikva ...
Beersheba 78333 — Rehovot 05...
Eilat 2333 — Rishon Le...
Hadera 22333 — Safed 30333
Holon 803133 — Tiberias ...
Nahariya 923333

SUNSET- SUNRISE

Sunset 18.15; Sunrise tomorrow ...

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat ... 40444.

DANS THEATER
NEDERLANDS

Under the patronage of the Netherlands Ambassador H.E. M... Arriens.

As part of the Jerusalem Spring Festival
Jerusalem Theatre
Saturday, May 10, 8.30 p.m.
Programme A
Sunday, May 11, 8.30 p.m.
Programme B
Registration has opened for subscription tickets for a series of dance performances in Jerusalem.
Tickets available at Klaim and the Jerusalem Theatre.

Megiddo, Area Hall near Ein Hashofet
Wednesday, May 7, 9.00 p.m.

Shaar Hanegev, Amphitheatre
Monday, May 12, 9.00 p.m.

Haifa, Municipal Theatre
Tuesday, May 13, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Garber, Haifa.

The Post's **DAVID KRIVINE seeks a solution to a question that has given rise to heated debate...**

Who should control air traffic?

...ING to and from Ben-Gurion ...t safe? The local Pilots' ...ation considers that air safe-...ations are insufficient, and ...been talk of near-misses. ...departmental arguments ...become acrimonious. ...ing the Knesset Economic ...mittee last month.

...examination reveals that ...arguments are not directly ...safety. The debate rages over ...thing else: who should be in ...er of Air Traffic Control ...

...question urgently needs a ...t answer because in two ...Israel will be faced with a ...nd potentially dangerous air-... bottleneck. Three military ...ds are being constructed ...n Beersheba and Eilat to ...the Sinai bases that are be-...rrendered to the Egyptians. ...take into account that all the ...e's civil aviation, including ...ir entry and exit of flights ...k dozen or more foreign ...ed airlines, plus another ...charter companies, accounts ...per cent of the air activity ...'s skies, it can be seen that ...ntration of all airport ...s within the exiguous con-... of Israel's pre-1967 borders is ...to seriously intensify air-...congestion.

...military have already made ...that Arkia will no longer be ...travel from Tel Aviv to Eilat ...ight line over the heart of ...ev. There will not be room.

...ROWDING today presents ...em, but not a critical one. ...rion Airport possesses a ...runway, carrying two-way ...It can accommodate a max-...of 18 air movements an hour, ...e that has already been ...t and even slightly exceeded ...times.

...does not surpass the density ...ily encountered during the ...period in major air terminals abroad, to which all seasoned travellers can bear witness. I recall sitting in a plane at Rome airport that had to queue up in a long line of four-engine passenger jets, taking off one after the other in immediate succession.

Plans have been prepared to build a second runway at Lod, which will not only double the airfield's capacity but will permit one-way traffic, with all incoming planes using the new track and all out-going flights the old one. The rudiments of the new landing strip (runway 03/21) exist already. Extending, surfacing and equipping it will cost about IS30m., and the money will be available. But there is an obstacle.

The obstacle is two villages, Be'erot Yitzhak and Mazor, which lie directly along the new flight path. Life will become impossible for the 200 households there, and something must be done. The danger, Israel's governments being what they are, is that the issue will not be settled in time to meet the deadline. The observant villagers could, for example, call on one of the religious political parties for succour, which is sure to hold things up (and there are precedents).

MEANWHILE, air traffic increases steadily, and the single runway will sooner or later be clogged. The Airport Authority wants the National Town Planning Committee to permit construction of the new tarmac immediately, before the villagers' dilemma is solved, so that the two-year construction job can be started.

Their argument is strengthened by the fact that there is no alternative to runway 03/21. It is either that or building another airport. The houses will have to be soundproofed, the residents moved or whatever. A committee under Treasury budget chief Yisrael Arkin is working on the problem.

The main danger to air safety in Israel is not insufficient radar or inadequate control towers; it is the resentful villagers of Mazor and Be'erot Yitzhak.

THE CONTROVERSY over Air Traffic Control arose with the creation of the Israel Airports Authority. Previously, the Transport Ministry was in charge (through its Civil Aviation Department), and Lod Airport ran the control tower. Coordination was feasible since the pressure of air traffic was not excessive. As ministry circles like to point out, the Pilots' Association has little to complain about so far. El Al has never suffered a single accident (in the proper sense of the term) at Israel's air terminal.

With the new legislation introduced by Gad Ya'acobi, Transport Minister in the last administration, two bodies were created: the Civil Aviation Administration (CAA), successor to the Civil Aviation Department, and the Israel Airports Authority (IAA), which is commissioned to run all the country's airports.

The authority took to its task with enthusiasm. Safety measures are being up-dated, a process that will be completed by next January. The IAA commissioned a study by an American consulting company called Meiter, which made recommendations for the 1980s. Thus, the radar system will be automated through computers by 1983. And at that time, the second runway should be in operation, necessitating the construction of a new control tower. The authority is in the process of putting up a new flight information centre.

When will they finish reforming the system? "Never," replied Ehud Shiio, director-general of the Transport Ministry, who is due to retire from his post at the end of the month.

What he meant was that the process of modernization never ends. Yehuda Levran, spokesman of the Pilots' Association, prefers to see whether the IAA carry out their promises before commenting on the safety aspects of the authority's development programme.

YET THERE IS rancour. The cause of it lies elsewhere. The government has not done its homework properly. It set up two august governmental or para-governmental bodies where previously there was one. Which of them is in charge of air safety? Both. That is to say, the CAA is responsible for policy and supervision; the IAA for execution.

But the division is not clear. Now that ATC has become a critical function, requiring maximal coordination and split-second timing (otherwise lives are in danger), both sides agree that one party alone should have total responsibility. The question is, which?

Naftali Ben-Yehuda, head of the CAA, sees the authority as essentially a business undertaking, designed to run a public service profitably. The government should bear ultimate responsibility for the protection of life and property, and that means the CAA.

But the authority will not accept a subordinate role in such an important sphere of activity as ATC; and tht that could have been foreseen.

The authority was created for reasons that have little to do with the logistics of aviation. Airport staffs were restive at the gap between their wages and those prevailing in El Al.

Mr. Ya'acobi wanted to solve this labour-relations problem by removing them from the civil service through the creation of a new government-owned "authority." Then, they would not be subject to the collective agreement fixing the wages of civil servants.

What he chose to overlook was that the gap which previously separated airline staff from airport staff would now separate airport staff from the other civil servants, notably civil servants employed by the Transport Ministry.

The authority raided CAA of its best workers by offering them higher salaries. The CAA was shrinking anyway, since many of its functions had been switched to the IAA. The authority kept growing. It has huge budgets for airport development, and it is headed by a dynamic person who was once Ben-Yehuda's superior — Dr. Ramon Harel, former director-general of the Transport Ministry.

THE FOCUS of power started shifting towards the authority. A team from the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency, under an American expert called Joseph Blatt, had recommended that the CAA should handle airway functions and the authority should deal with airport activities other than airway functions. That was in May 1977, before the authority had come into existence.

In February, 1979, that same Joseph Blatt advised the authority that airway functions should be lodged with them. Given that the government had entrusted the authority with the task of providing the ATC services, he must have felt that they may as well go the whole hog and let the authority fix its own rules and regulations, too.

The present situation is potentially mystifying. The word "inspection" *(pikuah)* is used in two senses. A letter of clarification signed by Transport Minister Haim Landau on March 20 last year requires the authority "to perform control and *inspection* services" (our italics) "over the movement of aircraft," and at the same time enjoins the CAA to undertake "*inspection* of the application of the Aviation Act" and other laws, including "the regulations enacted under these measures."

If there is goodwill on both sides, it should be possible to divide the task of inspection (accruing to the IAA) from the task of inspecting the inspectors (the job of the CAA). But that goodwill is lacking, and the government's imprecision makes things worse.

The furious argument going on between the administration (the CAA) and the authority — two names which must breed confusion — over the limits of their respective jurisdictions does not inspire confidence among air crews that the organization of air safety is optimal. If a mishap should occur, who would have to answer for it, the IAA or the CAA? The heated exchanges that would ensue in such an eventuality can be left to the imagination.

CURRENTLY, each issue is an occasion for wrangling. The CAA wants the authority to submit its development plans for approval. The authority does not see why it should. Enough, it says, that the CCA lays down the rules. El Al, too, is subject to the Civil Aviation Administration, but it does not have to ask their permission before buying an airliner. Why should the authority need Ben-Yehuda's permission to build a hangar?

The CAA handles the negotiation of landing rights with foreign governments. Ben-Yehuda has been doing that for the last two decades, and his record is impeccable. But when he started talks with the Egyptians, Ramon Harel wanted to be in on them. The authority is in charge, he pointed out, of all landing and departing civilian aircraft if Israel, so how can it be left out of negotiations over a new flight route into and out of its own air terminal?

This latest behest by the IAA is what happens when weak-kneed governments are unable to call a spade a spade. Had the Israel Airports Authority been dubbed — as it should — the Israel Airports Company, Dr. Harel might have thought twice before adopting such an autocratic tone.

THE TRUTH of the matter is that the functions of ATC should reside neither with the CAA nor with the authority. On that point, strangely enough, both sides are — when they speak confidentially — of one mind.

Both recognize that there is a solution which is different, which runs counter to both their claims, yet is logical and in all probability unavoidable. The control of ATC should lie with — the Israel Air Force.

Says Harel: "At present, the skies are divided between military and civilian flights, and we have to coordinate. The army wants it all together, and they have a case, since they account for 95 per cent of the missions."

Says Ben-Yehuda: "The army should control air traffic, while making sure, for civilian flights, to abide by the rules fixed by the CAA and by the international standards to which Israel is committed under the Chicago Convention."

The council of the authority itself decided on February 21 this year that "responsibility for air traffic control in Israel should be placed in the hands of a single body, whether it be the CAA, the Israel Airports Authority, *or the Air Force*" (our italics) "or any other agency that the Transport Minister deems suitable."

The Knesset Economic Committee, sitting on March 19, called on the Defence and Transport Ministers to appoint an expert committee which would finally settle the problem.

The air force is, on its own admission, ill-equipped to take over responsibility now for the civilian sector. The types of plans are different — the civilian ones are much bigger and considerably slower. The rules are different, the language of operation is different. The air force uses Hebrew; the control tower at Ben-Gurion Airport employs the international language, English.

But Israel is small, and there is no room to keep flight systems apart. The time has passed for coordination between two or more separate bodies. Central control is essential, and only the army can do it.

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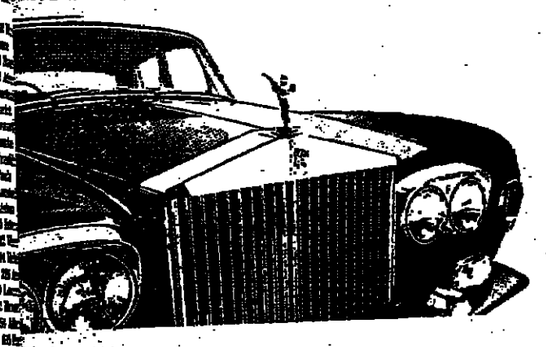

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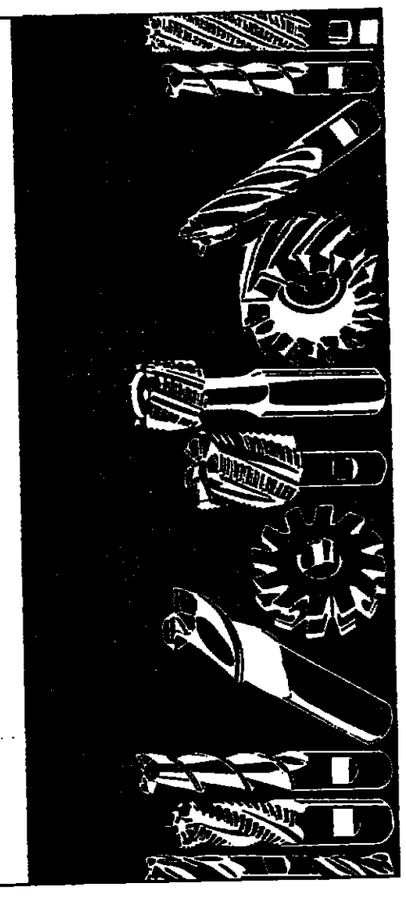

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Foreign Currency Rates for 20.4.80

Currency		Buying (Cheques and transactions)	Selling (Cheques and transactions)	Buying (Banknotes)	Selling (Banknotes)
Dollar	1	42.9389	43.2611	42.6700	43.5300
Britain Sterling	1	95.5390	96.2559	94.9450	96.8500
Mark	1	23.1414	23.3150	23.0000	23.4600
Franc	1	9.9741	10.0490	9.8900	10.1100
Gulden	1	21.0794	21.2376	20.9500	21.3700
Franc	1	24.7629	24.9487	24.6100	25.1000
Krona	1	9.8914	9.9656	9.7000	10.0300
Krone	1	8.5331	8.5971	8.3700	8.6500
Krone	1	7.4250	7.4807	7.2800	7.5300
Mark	1	11.3011	11.3859	11.0600	11.4600
Dollar	1	36.3048	36.5772	35.7900	36.8900
Dollar	1	47.0180	47.3709	45.0400	48.0900
Rand	1	53.2012	53.6005	41.9200	56.2000
Franc	10	14.3848	14.4928	13.7200	14.5800
Schilling	10	32.5048	32.7487	32.3000	32.9500
Lira	1000	49.3664	49.7368	48.6100	50.0500
Yen	1000	172.7923	174.0889	171.7100	175.1700

"Dollar Paz" and "Euro Paz" Buying and Selling rates for 20.4.80

		Buying	Selling
"Dollar Paz"	1 unit	155.3018	156.4671
"Euro Paz"	1 unit	209.5233	211.0955

Interest rates (%) for non-resident deposit accounts (Patach) and Israeli resident deposit accounts (Patam) for 22.4.80

		Patach 3	Patach 6	Patach 12	Patam 3	Patam 6	Patam 12
		period — no. of months					
Dollar		17¾	16¾	15¼	6	15¼	14¼
Britain Sterling		16¾	16¼	15¾	15½	15	14½
Mark		9	9¾	9¼	7¾	8	8
Gulden		9¾	10¼	10¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Dollar		15¼	15	14½	14¾	14¼	13¾
Franc		12	12¾	12¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
Franc		7	7¼	7¼	5¾	5¾	5¾
"Dollar Paz"		13½	13	12¾	12¼	12¼	11¾
"Euro Paz"		13¾	13½	13	12¾	12¼	11¾

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FOREIGN CURRENCY
18.4.80

Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel pound, for U.S. dollar transactions under $3000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of $500.

	Selling	Buying
U.S.$	43.2050	42.9450
DM	23.5343	23.1571
Swiss Fr.	25.0246	24.8452
Sterling	96.1845	95.4753
French Fr.	10.0562	9.9841
Dutch F.	21.2395	21.0576
Austrian Sch.	3.2787	3.2503
Swedish Kr.	9.9567	9.8853
Danish Kr.	7.4780	7.4250
Norwegian Kr.	8.5994	8.5377
Finnish M.	11.4129	11.3311
Canadian $	36.5592	36.2972
Rand	53.6275	53.2432
Australian $	47.4507	47.1106
Belgian Fr. (10)	14.5151	14.4110
Yen (100)	17.3959	17.2712
Italian Lire (1000)	49.6613	49.3063

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

U.S.$	2.2242/32	per £
Swiss Fr.	1.7330/50	per $
Belgium Fr.	20.8330/8650	per $
Swedish Kr.	4.3435/50	per $
French Fr.	4.3040/60	per $
Danish Kr.	5.7825/50	per $
Dutch Fl.	2.0375/90	per $
DMK	1.8530/50	per $
Italian Lire	871.50/00	per $
Norwegian Kr.	5.0290/10	per $
Yen	248.70/80	per $
Gold Price:	$513.00/516.00	

FORWARD RATES:

	1 mnth.	3 mnth.	6 mnth.
£/$	2.2262/272	2.2287/297	2.2272/292
DM/$	1.8398/418	1.8145/175	1.7875/910
Sw Fr./$	1.7158/198	1.6889/919	1.6560/610

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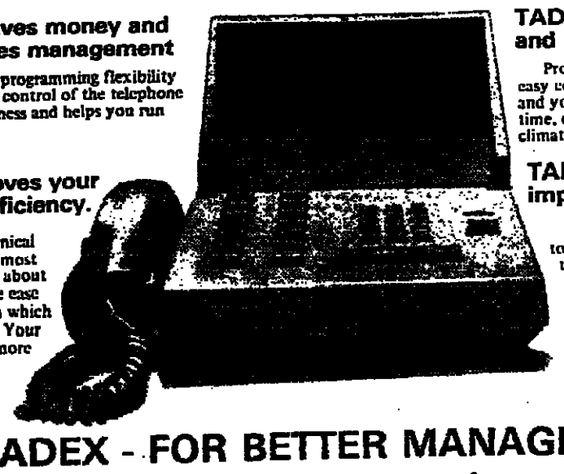

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Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

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Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Iyar 6, 5740 • Jamadi Thani 6, 1400

Thorny reward

THE MURDER of two Irish UNIFIL soldiers in the hands of Shia villagers in Southern Lebanon last Friday was a dastardly act that calls for condemnation and punishment.

Major Sa'ad Haddad, the Christian militia chief, tried to explain the act away as a case of pure revenge — for the killing, a week earlier, of a Shia youth by rocket fire from a nervous Irish unit. *This is the Middle East*, said the major, and blood vengeance is the custom here, so the deadly quarrel can only be settled by means of a "sulha" between the soldiers and the villagers.

Although Haddad's statement has been publicly backed up by at least one of the guilty men, *the attempted explanation only* compounds the felony. Lebanon's law does not recognize blood vengeance as legitimate, no matter what the provocation, and Major Haddad is not known to have revised the law on this score in the area supposedly subject to his fiat.

It might of course be argued that blood vengeance *has become* an accepted criminal sanction in Southern Lebanon again due to the breakdown of the country's central authority. But in that case Major Haddad's claim to be the "autonomous authority" in Southern Lebanon must be dismissed as mere pretence.

Autonomy means local enforcement of law and order, not local exemption from the imperatives of legality.

Although Major Haddad claims that, as leader of the *Christian* militias, he is in no position to properly discipline his *Moslem* Shia allies, he is known to exercise his authority over them whenever it serves his interests. His claim has done little to head off the storm of violent denunciation that has descended upon his head — and upon Israel's, for being his patron.

For the common assumption around the world today seems to be that, even if the perpetrators were not themselves militiamen — although the Irish charge d'affaire in Beirut had the gall to lay the deed to "Israel-sponsored thugs" — the responsibility for the assassination of the two Irishmen is Major Haddad's, at the same time implicating Israel as well.

That is the sense of the statements put out *during the past* several days by the UN Security Council in New York, and by the Irish cabinet in Dublin. The reason for UNIFIL's failure to discharge its peace-keeping responsibility in Southern Lebanon, it is in effect suggested, is Israel's support of the disruptive militias.

With all deference to Irish feelings, which are perfectly understandable, it must be said that this allegation against Israel is unacceptable. It is, to put it bluntly, a lie founded upon hypocrisy. UNIFIL's failure is due, by and large, to the same cause that forced its creation — the PLO's standing terrorist threat to Lebanon's integrity and to Israel's safety.

PLO killers have been guilty over the past two years for a whole series of assaults on UNIFIL soldiers. Yet somehow their woundings and slayings have been forgiven, and their well-known Arab patrons have not received so much as a rap on the knuckles.

Israel is a more convenient target for criticism, and so is its client, Major Haddad. This is a fact of political life. But it is not a moral judgment of any value whatever.

The question still remains, for Israel, whether it has not gone far enough in carrying the heavy cross that is Major Haddad, and whether its continued defence of Christian interests in Lebanon has been rewarded with much more than a crown of thorns.

Profaning Memorial Day

ISRAEL is arguably suffering from a surfeit of days of mourning. The abundance only helps trivialize grief.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin had the right idea when he proposed, some time ago, the amalgamation of Holocaust Remembrance Day with Memorial Day — and the Ninth of Av. For some practical reasons the idea was rejected, and later dropped. Perhaps it should now be reconsidered.

The thought is prompted by the experience of this year's Memorial Day. Saturday night, after the sirens sounded their piercing call to the people to remember the dead of Israel's battles, and President Yitzhak Navon lit a memorial flame to the fallen at the Western Wall — the cafes, restaurants, pizzerias and milk-bars in the centre of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv filled up with jolly crowds having the time of their lives.

Such profanation is far worse than no official mourning of any kind.

POSTSCRIPTS

THE BALANCE of male and female oysters in the Chesapeake Bay is just right to assure them happy, healthy and productive sex lives, says a University of Maryland researcher.

Scientists had thought females greatly outnumbered males in the bay's oyster bars, thus inhibiting *reproduction. But Victor Kennedy*, an assistant professor at the University's Horn Point Environmental Laboratory, said recently his count of oysters indicates that fear is unfounded.

"There seems to be a reasonable balance, it's not unbalanced, not to the point we might expect problems in the appropriate number of males and females," he said.

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'An unnatural state'

'It is difficult to be purely spiritual, an abstract entity in such a physical and rough world. But that is what the world demands of Israel,' writes MORDECHAI NISAN.

THE ZIONIST revolution in this century sought to transform the ethereal existence of the Jewish People into a physically grounded national existence. The historical oddity of a people without a land under its feet, lacking territorial rootedness, would end. The Jews had cultivated a spiritual quality, and while this was of a high level, it was a non-biological mode of life without growth, development, maturity and national fulfilment. The Jewish soul was pure and unencumbered by material pursuits of a collective nature.

Zionism returned the Jews to their elemental physical sources in the historic homeland. The marginal Jewish way of life would finally give way to a visible and material national assertiveness.

In biblical terms, the Jews would leave the desert and its spiritual quality and enter the Land of Israel and its physical reality.

Ever since the birth of the state, there has been a concerted effort by the Arab and Western worlds to weaken the Zionist revolution. On three levels we may examine the rejection of Israel as a natural normal political entity:

A STATE, like a man, requires the most basic physical needs to assure its national life. There is a denial of Israel's fundamental existence on three points:

Firstly, at least one-third of Israel's water consumption today derives from the Samarian hills. Arab water drilling in large quantities in a West Bank that is *unilaterally controlled by a sovereign* Arab authority would dry up Israel's water supply in the area along the coastal plain of the country. President Anwar Sadat and President Jimmy Carter seek full Arab autonomy and Palestinian self-determination, *one of whose* ultimate consequences would be to deny Israel one of the most basic needs of life, water.

Secondly, at a time when *national* life — and power — are determined considerably by the resources of oil, Israel relinquished the Abu Rodeis fields in 1975 and the Alma *fields in 1979*. Without any significant oil resources of its own, with prices reaching astronomical proportions, with national foreign currency reserves small, with few international sellers to the Jewish state, Israel has backed into one of the most vulnerable positions of all. Without sufficient oil supplies, the military and industrial machines of this country cannot work. Without sufficient gasoline, economic hardship and social distress will produce grave national frustration and dissension. Yet this most basic resource has passed out of Israel's *hands*.

Thirdly, the movement to return Israel to the 1967 borders — an Arab and American cooperative effort — will restrict the country to *ridiculous* proportions. With no southern depth, an exposed coastal plain, and a vulnerable Galilee below the Golan, Israel will hardly have length, and certainly no width. The 15-kilometre waist will not give Israel a "body," rather a "figure" to tempt Arab aggression.

The major Western powers, the Arab world including Egypt, and certain Israeli groups continue — after 30 years of national independence — to deny Israel the elemental needs of survival.

If the Jews are "really" a spiritual people, perhaps it is logical to infer that they do not require physical parameters of collective life. However, this will *ensure that the physical Israel can*not sustain normal life processes. Lacking water, oil and land, the country will become withered and limp.

THE DRIVE for Jewish sovereignty suggested that the elemental drive for national freedom, and everything associated with this healthy purpose, had really normalized the landless Jews. Yet the global community continues to resent three basic Israeli instincts, found in all nations, yet forbidden to Jews:

Firstly, national patriotism: the normal Jewish emotional longing for the territorial roots of Jewish life is considered a fanatical, extremist deviation from healthy behaviour. In all other peoples, the Jewish instinct to return to Hebron, where the forefathers of the people lie buried, would be recognized as symptomatic of a respectful historic memory and a legitimate *national claim. What is normal for* non-Jews is "mystical" for Jews; what is a normative value for *goyim* is irrational absurdity for Jews. The world vilifies the most basic human instinct in man — as Jews express it — in wanting to return to Israel's national womb.

Secondly, self-protection: the instinctive sense of Israel's right to act legitimately in defence of basic national interests is condemned as gross aggression. The most the world is willing to concede Israel is the right to respond if the Arab enemy attacks in a direct fashion; *the right to pre-empt or initiate an* attack is outlawed. The Jews must remain targets, victims, as they always have been. The PLO terrorists can attack first; sometimes Israel can respond. But Israel's capacity to strike first has been dulled: inner inhibitions due to external opposition are so great that the enemy can assume that it can usually count on benefitting from the element of surprise against a waiting Israeli target.

Thirdly, territorial possession: the natural right to retain lands captured in a legitimate war of self-defence is upbraided *as Israeli* expansionism and aggression against the Arab peoples. The Jews are denied the instinctually just claim to keep what the enemy lost in his war of aggression (in 1967). When Israel hesitates to reward the Arab aggressors, the world is outraged by her stubborn refusal to disavow national security and the legal principle of equity so brutally trampled on by Arab aggression in the past.

After seeing its national instincts become numb over centuries of exile, the Jewish People reasserted its legitimate normal identity in this century. With this it claimed implicitly to live, as do other nations, in a world which, unfortunately, *recognizes might more than right*, and national particularity more than universal integration.

Yet when Israel expresses its national patriotic instincts and rightful use of force for survival, the world condemns it as illegitimate. It is difficult to be purely spiritual, an abstract entity in such a physical and rough world. But this is what the world demands of Israel.

LIKE A NORMAL human organism, a state grows over time and develops its needs, resources and national aspirations. A state is not a static entity. *If Israel managed*, somehow, to survive in the narrow pre-67 lines, that is not proof that she could survive in the 1980s within such borders. The past is not the future, nor should it be.

Every healthy organism grows and matures. A vibrant state will increase its population and national capacity. It will consume more and need more. And if it is strong it will produce more. *The water and oil* needs of Israel in 1950 are certainly not her needs in 1980. Today, with the absorption of hundreds of thousands of immigrants, Israel has increased her domestic consumption of basic resources and used parts of the land that were previously barren. This pattern of growth is a sign of national health and an indication that the body of Israel *is pulsating with normal life* processes.

The world will see in all this a hidden Zionist dynamic that must be arrested. To arrest it is to *suffocate the living entity and, at best*, apply artificial respiration to keep alive what has already fought to live.

The Camp David accords threaten to dry up Israel's life sources. Some of the factors involved have been noted here; put together they suggest that Israel should reassume a ghost-like, bodyless form where growth is impossible and normal functioning is most improbable.

The Jews, not a "real" people for 2,000 years, would revert again to their spiritual essence — without *political statehood* and its physical foundations.

While this danger rings familiarly of Ahad Ha'am's Zionist conception, it is more relevant to recall Arab *prognostications of Israel's* ultimate demise.

Pre-1967 Israel was always perceived as an artificial, unnatural entity whose existence could never be assured. Relying on foreign aid and without a rooted national community, Israel could not secure its well-being. Or, to quote Hassanein Haykal in June 1963: "Israel's existence lacks the natural factors on which power can be based — her territory is limited...her sources are limited...the numbers of her population are limited."

In the 1970s, the Arabs articulated a phased version of Israel's "withering away" from a lack *of the ingredients* of national integrity. Denying her territory, oil and water, the right of self-defence and national dynamism, Israel would dissolve from within. The influx into Israel of returning Arab refugees, provided for in the Camp David accords, and the increasing exodus of Jews from Israel will assure a demographic transformation — "peacefully" — that will make Palestine more Arab than Israel is Jewish.

NO ONE can any longer ignore the blatant vision expressed by Egyptian leaders regarding the *future of* Israel. The authoritative report by an American senator that Sadat referred to Israel as just "a passing phenomenon" is consistent with the concerted attack against the country's national viability.

The Arabs possess vast territories, enormous natural resources, and vital strategic positions. In comparison, Israel is tiny, empty, and weak. This is surely not a country that any nation will have a great interest in, nor will it be a credible ally for any non-Middle East power seeking an alliance in the area.

In short, Israel has diminished her own value in the world's political market. She can hardly offer benefits to others when she cannot even secure her elemental needs at home. A private American study, [illegible] to the U.S. Joint Chiefs [illegible] concluded that Israel will integrate in the forthc[illegible] decade, and therefore she [illegible] economic investment and [illegible] gamble.

When your country becomes small that you cannot fly safely from Lod to Eilat [illegible] the air corridor is jammed [illegible] number of simultaneous [illegible] you know you have a prob[illegible] your hands. When your [illegible] not carry out manoeuvres [illegible] south because the Negev is [illegible] to permit full training [illegible] for a large military force [illegible] defensive capabilities are [illegible] determined. When your country [illegible] able to supply water to [illegible] gas for furnaces, shipping [illegible] westward into the sea may [illegible] only logical option.

Israel has closed options, [illegible] wrong ones. She has pushed [illegible] into a deadly corner from [illegible] there may be no exit. [illegible] left? Exile, a spiritual [illegible] cleansing the soul of dirty [illegible] marginal, non-earthly existence [illegible] To die in the desert or return [illegible] which was [illegible] servitude in Egypt? [illegible] of time by El [illegible]

Or another alternative for [illegible] respecting, free people: to [illegible] great spiritual heritage and [illegible] deep, deep in the soil [illegible] homeland where the Jewish [illegible] with its needs, instincts [illegible] development — can flourish [illegible] healthy natural organism [illegible] its fruit.

The author lectures on [illegible] East politics in the sch[illegible] overseas students at the [illegible] University.

VIEWPOINT/Asher Wallfish

Peres' 'treason'; Zipori's thuggery

"... for less than this people like Beer and Cohen were sent to jail," Deputy Minister of Defence Mordechai Zipori commenting on the "treason" of Opposition leader Shimon Peres in agreeing to his forthcoming meeting with President Carter.

MORDECHAI Zipori's description of Opposition leader Shimon Peres' plan to call on President Jimmy Carter as "treason" is the kind of verbal thuggery which right-wingers lapse into all too easily. The U.S. president, in Zipori's eyes, is worse than a Soviet agent.

If Yisrael Beer and Aharon Cohen were sentenced to prison for less than what Peres plans to do, in meeting Carter, then either the two of them were unjustly charged and convicted, or Zipori is guilty of criminal character assassination against Peres.

Cohen was sentenced to five years for contact with a Soviet agent, and this was cut to two and a half years on appeal. As a result of his appeal, the law on contact with *an enemy agent was eventually* amended, after High Court justices scored the unfairness of equating contact with an agent to the passing on of information to such an agent. Mapam is still convinced that the trial was political harassment, since Cohen was a scholar-member of a Mapam kibbutz.

Yisrael Beer's case was more clear-cut. The High Court increased his sentence from 10 to 15 years on his appeal. He was in contact with Soviet agents here and abroad.

Both trials were held *in camera* so the public had no chance to weigh *the facts. However, it is plain* that the burden of the prosecution case rested on evidence from the security services.

A tradition prevailed in the [illegible]try in its first decades of [illegible] security assessments at the [illegible] value, without too much [illegible] Aharon Cohen was convicted [illegible] treasonable offence for what [illegible] presumed to have done, [illegible] what he did. If the presu[illegible] came from right-wingers [illegible] security establishment [illegible] like Zipori, and the bench [illegible] gave the domestic security [illegible] case more credence than [illegible] might give in 1980, there [illegible] good reason to have an inde[illegible] authority peruse the [illegible] transcripts today.

Since Yisrael Beer got 1[illegible] imprisonment, it would be [illegible] ask Zipori whether he would [illegible] for 30 years for Peres. If [illegible] far greater seriousness [illegible] offence, in Zipori's eyes.

Now that Zipori's stand[illegible] judgement have become a [illegible] of public knowledge, it [illegible] be relevant to enquire ab[illegible] other assessments in the s[illegible] field, in which the Likud [illegible] ment gave him such [illegible] responsibility as deputy [illegible] minister.

Of course, the tat-alut [illegible] reserves may merely have [illegible] rehearsing for the paranoid [illegible] of the next election campa[illegible] preparing ammunition for [illegible] wing lunatic fringe groups [illegible] may resort to violence agai[illegible] next government.

An aide to Prime Mi[illegible] Menahem Begin, while noting [illegible] different people had differe[illegible] cepts of what was in the natio[illegible] terest, told *The Jerusalem* [illegible] *succinctly that Zipori's com*[illegible] of Peres with Beer and Co[illegible] "nauseating."

READERS' LETTERS

SADAT'S BOMBSHELL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Reporting about President Sadat's intention to speak to the Knesset (April 10), Asher Wallfish (10.4.80) writes: "Sadat first voiced his wish to come to the Knesset... in the last issue of the Cairo weekly 'October.' "

This is incorrect. Mr. Sadat first disclosed his idea in a conversation with me, when I asked him why he did not come again to the Knesset to explain his views about the Palestinian problem. Mr. Sadat told me then that he himself had thought about this for two weeks. He asked me to publish this fact first, adding that even his closest advisers would learn about it from "Haolam Hazeh." (The full text of the conversation, which lasted for nearly two hours, has been published in "Haolam Hazeh.")

Anis Mantsur, the editor-in-chief of "October," who was present at this conversation, respected the wish of the President and did not disclose this revolutionary idea in the issue of "October" which appeared before the one of "Haolam Hazeh" which carried the interview. He only published a short item saying that "an Israeli paper" was about to publish "a political bombshell."

URI AVNERY, M.K.
Editor-in-Chief
"Haolam Hazeh"

Jerusalem.

BANK LEUMI

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As Mordechai Einhorn, the General Manager, points out in your Bank Leumi Supplement (March 26) the bank maintains "a highly developed sytem of overseas banking correspondents." Its own branches and subsidiaries abroad are therefore superfluous.

On the same page, Dr. Kadishai, Manager of Bank Leumi London, reports that only recently Bank Leumi, Israel, invested in his company £1 million (equivalent to close to IL100m.)

The total value of the investments of Bank Leumi in its international banking affiliates exceeds $200m.

The Zionist Organisation, which is the controlling shareholder in Bank Leumi, should spin off these foreign holdings. The vast sum which would thus become available from this sale could and should be employed to further the aims of the Zionist Organisation — settlement, aliya and education. The expansion of the financial centre of Zurich, London and New York was not one of the purposes which Theodore Herzl had in mind when he created the Jewish Colonial Trust, forerunner of Bank Leumi.

JOAN SILVER

Rehovot.

ARAFAT IN INDIA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — What could be more ludicrous than the sight of Indian leaders — the heirs of Mahatma Gandhi, the Apostle of Peace and Non-Violence — playing hosts to Yasser Arafat, the international terrorist and gangster? Every flower in the garlands that were heaped around his neck should have wilted with shame.

Violence against even the military might of the British in India was condemned by Mahatma Gandhi — the Father of the Indian nation. How much more would he have disapproved and abhorred violence against innocent children, women and helpless unarmed civilians, which Arafat represents.

To what depths of degradation has the present Indian leadership sunk if it grants such a character a royal reception and the PLO ambassadorial status?

MOSHE VERULKAR

Lod.

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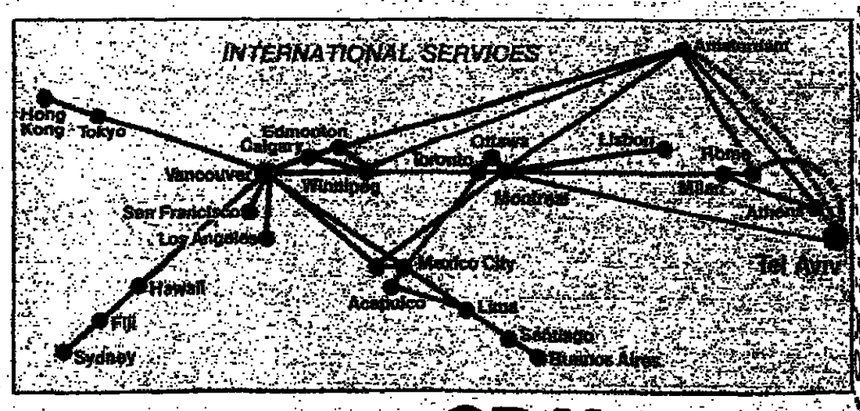

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